

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction
for Ireland.

REPORT

OF

PROCEEDINGS

UNDER

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

FOR THE YEAR

1908.

Presented to Parliament by Command of his Majesty.



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To

His Excellency JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year 1908.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 28th August, 1909.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACTS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1908.

I. LEGISLATION.

Seven Orders were issued by the Department under the above-named Act during the year 1908. One of these modified the conditions previously in force respecting the admission of swine to and their movement from the Dublin Market. The remaining six had relation to the importation of hay and straw into Ireland, precautions under this head having proved necessary owing to the occurrence, in Scotland, of an outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, which there was every reason for concluding was caused by infected hay imported from the Continent. This matter is further referred to on page 6.

II. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The diseases at present scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland are:—

Cattle Plague,
Foot-and-Mouth Disease,
Pleuro-Pneumonia,
Anthrax,
Sheep Pox,
Sheep Scab,
Swine Fever,
Rabies,
Glanders or Farcy,
Parasitic Mange,
Epizootic Lymphangitis.

Outbreaks of only four of these maladies occurred in Ireland in 1908, viz., Anthrax, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, and Parasitic Mange. The subjoined table shows the extent to which these

diseases prevailed in Ireland during 1908, as compared with the preceding year:—

Kind of Animals.	Total Number of Animals in Ireland in 1908.	Scheduled Diseases to which such Animals are liable.	Number of Outbreaks of each Disease among such Animals in the year		Total Number of Animals in Ireland in 1907.
			1908.	1907.	
Cattle.	4,792,456	Cattle Plague, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Rabies, Anthrax	— — — — 6	— — — — 3	4,676,459
Sheep.	4,126,106	Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rabies, Anthrax, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab	— — — — 384	— — — — 333	3,812,939
Swine.	1,217,840	Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Swine Fever, Rabies, Anthrax	— 153 — —	— 163 — —	1,217,845
Goats.	246,288	Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rabies, Anthrax	— — —	— — —	247,347
Horses, Asses, and Mules.	876,113	Rabies, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Anthrax, Glanders or Farcy, Parasitic Mange	— — — — 42	— — — — 77	868,475
Dogs.	480,720	Rabies	—	—	485,600

An important feature of the record for 1908, as shown by the above table, is the reduction of equine diseases, Glanders having in that year, been totally absent from Ireland, and the outbreaks of Parasitic Mange having been substantially less than in the preceding year. There has been only a slight improvement as regards swine disease, the outbreaks being five less in 1908 than in 1907; sheep disease has shown a tendency to increase, and there has been some increase also in Anthrax in cattle, though the total number of outbreaks under this head is insignificant in comparison with the great stock of bovine animals in the country. On the whole, the table shows that in 1908 the reputation of Ireland as a country comparatively free from scheduled contagious diseases among stock was well maintained.

It is of prime importance that no effort should be spared to prevent a recurrence of Foot-and-Mouth

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Disease, from which Ireland has so long been free. Accordingly, on intimation being received of the appearance of the disease in

Scotland in the early part of 1908, steps were at once taken to suspend all importations of ruminant animals and swine into Ireland from Great Britain. The movement to Ireland from the same country of hay and straw for fodder or litter purposes was also prohibited. Though these precautions did not, happily, need to be maintained for very long, as the efforts of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries soon resulted in the suppression of the outbreak in Scotland, it

was inevitable that such restrictions should be a cause of some inconvenience. More especially was this so owing to the circumstance that they had to be enforced at a time of the year when, ordinarily, importations into Ireland from Great Britain of high class breeding cattle are at their maximum. The generality of Irish stock-owners, however, fully recognised the advisability of not permitting any relaxation of the restrictions till the period of danger was considered to be quite over. Normal conditions in the matter of importation from Great Britain were resumed on 1st May.

In addition to the temporary measures above referred to, precautions were taken against the importation into Ireland, from foreign countries in which the disease existed, of hay and straw for use as fodder or litter. The restrictions in this connection are intended to remain in force as long as circumstances require. At present the countries affected by such restrictions are as follows:—

Argentine Republic,
 Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina),
 Brazil,
 Belgium,
 France (including Algeria and the Protectorate of Tunis),
 Germany,
 Gibraltar,
 Greece,
 Italy,
 Malta,
 Montenegro,
 Morocco,
 Netherlands,
 Ottoman Dominions,
 Paraguay,
 Portugal,
 Roumania,
 Russia,
 Servia,
 Spain,
 Uruguay, and
 United States of America.

It is possible that the last-named country may shortly be removed from the list, as the outbreaks which gave rise to its re-inclusion appear definitely to have been suppressed.

For the past six years the total outbreaks of this disease were as follows:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS.
1903,	655
1904,	486
1905,	389
1906,	256
1907,	333
1908,	884

Although these figures show a lower general aggregate in the

later than in the earlier years, it is somewhat disappointing to notice that in the last two years the number of outbreaks has been on the increase. It is possible that the change thus observable is connected in some obscure way with variations in the weather conditions; but, when this possible factor has been duly allowed for, there is room for concluding that further steps in relation to the general dipping of sheep throughout Ireland will have to be taken before the suppression of Scab can be brought within sight. Last year the position in regard to compulsory dipping was as follows:—One general (summer) dipping of all sheep in the country was required to be carried out under the Department's Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1907. In addition the County Councils of four Counties, viz., Antrim, Armagh, Dublin, and Londonderry, had in force local Regulations requiring a second (autumn or winter) dipping. The Returns furnished as to dipping under the Department's Order during the Summer Dipping Period—lasting from 15th June to 31st August, inclusive—gave the following totals:—

DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	NUMBER OF SHEEP DIPPED.
County Antrim,	90,938
" Armagh,	29,562
" Carlow,	73,002
" Cavan,	10,954
" Clare,	22,685
" Cork,	238,197
" Donegal,	71,802
" Down,	126,423
" Dublin,	68,948
" Fermanagh,	8,132
" Galway,	369,013
" Kerry,	56,889
" Kildare,	67,583
" Kilkenny,	34,827
King's County,	No Return.
County Leitrim,	10,828
" Limerick,	20,216
" Londonderry,	52,151
" Longford,	12,517
" Louth,	48,586
" Mayo,	7,954
" Meath,	124,776
" Monaghan,	18,708
Queen's County,	23,188
County Roscommon,	104,985
" Sligo,	33,371
" Tipperary (N.R.),	24,351
" Tipperary (S.R.),	57,878
" Tyrone,	46,841
" Waterford,	49,448
" Westmeath,	46,226
" Wexford,	91,131
" Wicklow,	184,259

The issue in 1908, by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

of revised Dipping Regulations applying to parts of Great Britain lying South of the Humber and Mersey and to the East Riding of Yorkshire, caused some difficulty in connection with the admission, at a certain period of the year, to markets within those areas, of sheep coming from Ireland. This difficulty was, however, largely removed by a further Order of the Board, entitled the Sheep (Movement from Ireland) Order of 1908, containing provisions which enabled Inspectors of the Department, at Ports in Ireland, to grant, on certain conditions, licences for movement to such markets of sheep and lambs intended for immediate slaughter. In all, 20,147 sheep and lambs were so licensed in the period referred to last year.

The aggregate number of Swine Fever outbreaks recorded in Ireland in 1908 differs but slightly from SWINE FEVER. that for the preceding year; and while it exceeds the specially low totals attained in 1906 and 1905, it is, at the same time, well under those for some earlier years:—

YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS.
1902,	295
1903,	310
1904,	301
1905,	137
1906,	95
1907,	163
1908,	158

The most noticeable feature in regard to the distribution of Swine Fever in Ireland in 1908 was the extent to which the disease appeared in a few areas, while in the rest (and far the larger part) of the country scarcely any outbreaks were confirmed. In the Province of Connaught, for instance, no outbreaks were recorded during the year; almost the whole of Ulster—with the exception of the County Borough of Belfast—was similarly free; and there were in addition seven counties in Leinster and three in Munster which could likewise claim a clear record. The localities in which the disease principally manifested itself were Dublin City and County, in which 101 outbreaks occurred in the twelve months; County Limerick, with 17 outbreaks; County Wexford, with 15; the County Borough of Belfast, with 10; and County Kerry, with 6 outbreaks.

Eight outbreaks of Anthrax, resulting in the death of 11 animals, were recorded in Ireland in 1908. ANTHRAX. Due precautions were taken in all these instances, and no extensions of the disease

occurred. It is seldom, in connection with cases of this malady, that investigation leads to discovery of the source of infection. Occasionally suspicion falls on cotton cake as the possible means by which the disease was conveyed, and it was considered that two of the outbreaks occurring in Ireland in 1908 might have

arisen in this way. A third was deemed likely to have been caused by the presence of infection in bone manure that had been used to dress the land where the affected animal had grazed. By a circular issued in 1908 to owners of foreign-going vessels, it was suggested that the disinfection of the holds of their ships subsequent to each occasion of carriage, especially from eastern countries, of any materials likely to harbour Anthrax spores, would be a desirable precaution, tending to limit possibilities of spread of the disease.

For over five years now Ireland has been free from Rabies.

RABIES. The sense of security resulting from conditions so satisfactory may, perhaps, account in some measure for the reluctance of many

of the Local Authorities to exercise the powers they possess under the Dogs Act of 1906, of imposing requirements respecting dogs. At present regulations for the wearing of collars inscribed with the name and address of owner are in force in eight counties only, and regulations for the control of dogs at night in only nine counties.

There is ground for hoping that Glanders, though existing still to a serious extent in certain parts of **GLANDERS.** Great Britain, has now become extinct in

Ireland, no case having come under notice in the country since the close of the year 1907. Its presence previously in this Island can be traced as far back as the disease records extend; and, though it had never seemed to attain any marked prevalence here, it none the less appeared successfully to resist the efforts that were being made for its eradication. As recently even as 1905 the outlook for its suppression was very unpromising, but with the initiation in the following year of measures (since modified and strengthened) for regulating the further importation of horses into Ireland, matters soon improved. It was hardly expected, however, that these measures would so quickly justify their adoption, and that they should have been followed, in less than two years, by the apparent cessation of Glanders in this country.

It is, of course, all the more necessary now strictly to maintain the horse importation regulations, so as to endeavour to keep Ireland free from any further invasion of the disease. These regulations, it may be added, are working satisfactorily and with a minimum of inconvenience to the public. 5,398 horses, asses, and mules were landed thereunder in Ireland in 1908.

No case of this non-indigenous disease has occurred in **EPIZOOTIC** Ireland for over three years. Precautions against its re-introduction continue, how-

LYMPHANGITIS. ever, to be taken in connection with instances of importation into Ireland of horses from foreign countries where the malady exists.

The position as regards Parasitic Mange in Ireland in 1908 was rather satisfactory in comparison with preceding years, as will be seen from the following figures:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS OF PARASITIC MANGE IN IRELAND.
1901,	174
1902,	161
1903,	195
1904,	162
1905,	169
1906,	85
1907,	77
1908,	42

The principal reductions in outbreaks in 1908, as compared in particular with 1907, occurred in Belfast County Borough and in Cork City and County. In the former area there were 6 outbreaks only in 1908, as against 18 in 1907. In the latter the corresponding figures are 4 outbreaks only in 1908, as against 14 in the previous year.

III.—EXPORTS OF ANIMALS.

The gross total of the exports from Ireland last year of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, asses and mules was 2,009,049. This is less, by about 200,000, than the average for the preceding decade. In the early part of that period, however, the totals were swollen by heavy sheep exports which have not been maintained in recent years. If, in these circumstances, the comparison of the figures for 1908 be made only with those for the three years immediately preceding, the results will be seen to be, on the whole, satisfactory—*vide* the subjoined table.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses, Asses, and Mules.	Total.
1905	740,934	703,842	363,823	2,292	32,541	1,852,432
1906	776,281	659,422	429,430	2,417	35,544	1,903,094
1907	843,010	663,363	481,907	2,037	34,975	2,025,292
1908	862,634	725,557	387,476	2,676	30,706	2,009,049

It will be noticed from the above that the cattle and sheep exports in 1908 substantially exceeded those for any of the other three years, and that it is under the head of swine principally that any falling off has occurred. In this connection it is observed that there was a reduction in the home stock of swine in Ireland in 1908 of nearly 100,000 head, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

IV.—IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

The imports of cattle, sheep, and swine into Ireland in 1908 were not in volume much more than half those for the year immediately before, the totals being:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1907 . .	718	62,702	28	63,448
1908 . .	351	34,270	21	34,642

This substantial reduction was primarily due to the suspension for some months of all such imports owing to the temporary appearance of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Great Britain, as already referred to at page 6 of this statement.

The importations of horses from Great Britain and direct from Foreign Countries, being unaffected by the embargo above alluded to, showed no corresponding reduction. On the contrary, the total of such imports exhibited an increase in 1908, as compared with the previous year, the figures being:—

HORSES IMPORTED.					
1907,					5,036
1908,					5,898

More than a third of the horses imported in 1908 came for sale purposes. The animals in this category were largely ponies (Welsh or Icelandic), a considerable demand for which seems now to exist in Ireland. The growth of this demand may probably be due to extensions of the movement for establishment of creameries, ponies being found very useful for conveying milk to such places, as they move quickly, can travel good distances, and are at the same time less expensive to keep than an ordinary horse.

The tables giving full statistical details as to both exports and imports of the various classes of animals will be found at pages 60 to 83 inclusive.

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Veterinary Branch,
August, 1909.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY
BRANCH.

Legislation having reference to the diseases of animals, chiefly affects Horses, Asses and Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Dogs.

The following Table shows the scheduled diseases, and the animals liable thereto:—

	Anthrax	Cattle Plague.	Epizootic Lymphangitis	Foot and Mouth Disease.	Glanders and Farcy.	Pleuro-Pneumonia Contagiosa.	Parasitic Mange.	Rabies.	Sheep Pox.	Sheep Scab.	Swine Fever.
Horses, Asses and Mules, . . .	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dogs, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Animals, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—The mark \times in any column indicates that the animals in col. 1 are liable to the scheduled disease named at the head of such marked column.

It is proposed to consider these diseases in the order in which they affect the various classes of animals enumerated in the first column.

HORSES, ASSES AND MULES.

The chief scheduled diseases affecting equine animals are:—Glanders (or Farcy), Lymphangitis Epizootica, Parasitic Mange, and Anthrax.

No case of this disease has been discovered in Ireland since November, 1907, and, consequently, as such a long period has elapsed since any evidence of its existence was observable, this country may be regarded as entirely free from that disease as well as the Farcy form of the same. Unfortunately, however, Great Britain is not in such a favourable position in this matter, and the attention of the Department has, consequently, been chiefly directed to protecting equines in Ireland from the inroads of the disease by exercising special supervision in connection with importations of horses, etc., therefrom. The "Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules Order" has been rigidly enforced, and it is to this fact that the continued freedom of the country from the disease may be very largely attributed. The total number of Horses, Asses and Mules imported into

Ireland during the year 1908 was 5,898. A consideration of the various applications for permission to import showed the necessity in 474 cases of enforcing the application of the mallein test, owing to the presence of Glanders in the neighbourhood or in the district from which the importations were to come, and the possibility of their having been subjected to infection either through direct or indirect contact with affected animals or otherwise. The total number of horses included in these cases of importation (where the mallein test was applied) amounted to 1,400. As the large majority of the mallein test Charts, showing the results of these various testings, indicated that the animals had not responded, permits were accordingly issued for their importation. During the previous year (1907) 471 such cases of importation, wherein suspicion arose as to danger of infection came under notice, and in connection with which the mallein test was required.

The fact that under the foregoing conditions Ireland remains free from Glanders may be adduced as very strong evidence supporting the desirability of the method of procedure which has been and is being adopted; and it may, with confidence, be stated that the greater number of persons who are interested in the importation of horses, etc., recognising the value of the precautions referred to, readily assent to the carrying out of the test, although it may cause them inconvenience and not a little expense.

**Lymphangitis
Epizootica.**

It is satisfactory to be able to report that no case of this disease has been reported or observed since January, 1906.

The accompanying Table indicates that this ailment continues to decline, and it will be observed that there has been a large falling off in the number of outbreaks as well as in the number of animals attacked during last year:—

	OUTBREAKS.	ANIMALS ATTACKED.
1904 . .	162	252
1905 . .	169	322
1906 . .	85	130
1907 . .	77	94
1908 . .	42	59

In addition to working in conjunction with the various Officers of the Local Authorities in dealing with this particular disease the attention of the Departmental Veterinary Officers has been directed to the various shows which pass from place to place, more particularly during the summer season. The result of the

inspections made in connection with these shows is set forth in the Table hereunder:—

1908.

RETURN showing the Number of Horses, Asses, and Mules attached to Travelling Shows throughout Ireland which have been inspected during the year:—

Number of Travelling Shows.	Number and kind of Animals.	Observations.
88	Horses . . . 378	No case of Contagious Disease was discovered amongst these animals during the various inspections.
	Asses . . . 55	
	Mules . . . 63	
	Ponies . . . 48	
	Total . . . 544	

NOTE.—These Travelling Shows are kept continually under observation, and the animals attached thereto are periodically inspected.

Comparing this table with that given in the 1907 Report, a larger number of shows and a larger number of horses, etc., have been dealt with, and it is satisfactory to record that no case of scheduled disease has been discovered among the animals concerned.

NOTE.—Horses are not altogether free from attacks of Anthrax, but no such attack has been recorded among them during the past year.

Besides the regulations governing the importation of horses, and more particularly relating to Glanders Other Diseases. and Farcy, there is the requirement in connection with horses about to be imported from a foreign country that a Veterinary Certificate shall be supplied indicating that such animals are free from Dourine—a disease which has created considerable loss in many parts of the world, but which fortunately does not exist in Ireland; and it is anticipated that the measures which are adopted in this respect will be sufficient to keep it from our shores.

CATTLE.

The chief diseases legislated for in reference to this species of animal are:—Cattle Plague, Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and Anthrax. None of the three former diseases made an appearance in this country during the year 1908.

The number of outbreaks of this disease was eight. In 1907 the disease manifested itself chiefly in the Anthrax. Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Wexford. In 1908 it appeared in the County Tyrone, in North Tipperary and in the County Kildare. In all these instances the presence of the disease was confirmed by bacteriological methods; and it is quite probable that these methods of examination will make it manifest that some outbreaks of disease, which are not in the ordinary course attributed to Anthrax, will be demonstrated as properly coming under that designation, owing to better resources being available for accurate investigation. All the outbreaks of this disease which have been identified took place among cattle.

It has frequently been observed in Veterinary practice that serious loss has been caused by the extension of this disease to other species of animals than cattle—including sheep, swine, poultry. Human beings also are liable to contract the infection. It is fortunate that extensions under the latter head have not taken place. Under the Anthrax Order careful precautions are taken, so that as soon as a Veterinary Surgeon becomes aware that he is dealing with an outbreak of this serious malady it is his duty to notify immediately the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the animal or animals are located, so that such officer may be prepared to take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent the disease from spreading to the human subject. From a veterinary point of view measures are taken to prevent the dissemination of the disease by a careful burial of any affected carcase intact, and on the spot on which it has "fallen"; the prevention of the drawing of any blood, or the removal of the carcase or any part of it; and also the carrying out of the process of cleansing and disinfection of the premises wherein the diseased animals had been located. In this country circumstances do not admit of adopting the process of cremation in such cases, otherwise this effectual method of disposal would be resorted to. However, as the best substitute, deep burial in quick-lime is adopted, and the graves are properly guarded by fencing from any chance of other animals coming in contact with them or grazing on the herbago. The above precautions are in every case rigidly enforced.

SHEEP.

In another section of this Annual Report more detailed particulars are given with reference to Sheep Scab. legislation relating to this disease, more particularly in relation to the action adopted by the several County Councils in Ireland in the dipping of sheep in an efficient preparation. In recent Reports the Diagrammatic Table showing the variations in the monthly numbers of outbreaks of this disease became somewhat complicated, as the lines indicating the rise and fall in the figures

followed each other somewhat closely; accordingly the Return has now been reduced to lines expressing only two years' figures, and, though not so comprehensive, it will be equally illustrative.

The figures showing the outbreaks of the disease occurring during the past five years are as follows:—

1904,	...	...	...	486
1905,	...	...	...	389
1906,	...	...	...	256
1907,	...	...	...	383
1908,	...	...	...	384

An increase of 51 outbreaks of the disease is, therefore, shown on the figure for 1907. In the Report relating to the latter year it was indicated that probably all the outbreaks which occurred in various parts of Ireland were not actually brought under notice, and such was found to have been the case. Greater attention has been given to this disease than during previous years, the result being that a number of outbreaks have been brought under notice which otherwise might have been neglected. Generally speaking Ireland is in a much better condition now so far as ascertained outbreaks are concerned than in the year 1904. One of the most difficult duties in connection with the suppression of this disease is the tracing of animals grazing on commonages and mountain sides, which extend in some cases to a distance of 20 miles, the great majority being runs from six to eight miles in extent. These are grazed by the sheep of various owners, many of whom do not really know the actual number of animals they possess until they are "rounded up" for clipping or other purposes. There is considerable room for improvement in attending to the well-being of sheep in reference to the suppression of this disease, and it may be said, with good reason, that any attention which is given will well repay the owner of such a valuable animal as the sheep. Proper care will improve the condition of the wool, and, as a result, a higher price will be realised for the fleece when clipped; while the absence of parasites of all descriptions from the skin will not only be good for the ordinary health of the animal and will make it thrive better, but will also stimulate and improve the growth and character of the wool.

Other Diseases. No other Scheduled Diseases affecting sheep have appeared during the year.

SWINE.

One of the diseases which continues to occupy by far the chief share of the attention of the Veterinary Swine Fever. Staff is Swine Fever. The Returns in connection with this disease indicate that little progress has been made towards its suppression notwithstanding the care and attention which have been bestowed to the

subject. There is little to be said that is new in regard to this section of the Report, either as regards the method of dealing with the disease or the statistical points in relation to its extent and distribution. One of the chief interesting features in regard to the latter is that the Province of Connaught has been free from this disease during the whole year. The Provinces of Munster and Leinster have supplied by far the greater number of outbreaks, and in these two Provinces the latter has had at least five times as many outbreaks as the former—the total number of outbreaks in Leinster being 120, of which 101 occurred in the County Borough and County of Dublin.

The attached Return and Map show by Provinces and Counties the distribution of the disease over Ireland, the former giving the actual figures and the latter showing the geographical position. The Diagrammatic Return shows the rise and fall of the quarterly figures since the year 1900.

TABLE.

1908.—SWINE FEVER.

PROVINCES.		No. of Outbreaks confirmed during the year.
ULSTER,	·	11
MUNSTER,	·	27
LEINSTER,	·	120
CONNAUGHT,	·	—
Total for Ireland, .		158
DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.		
ULSTER:		
County Borough of Belfast,	·	10
Londonderry, ·	·	—
" Antrim, ·	·	—
" Armagh, ·	·	1
" Cavan, ·	·	—
" Donegal, ·	·	—
" Down, ·	·	—
" Fermanagh,	·	—
" Londonderry,	·	—
" Monaghan, ·	·	—
" Tyrone, ·	·	—
MUNSTER:		
County Borough of Cork,	·	—
" Limerick, ·	·	—
" Waterford, ·	·	1
" Clare, ·	·	3
" Cork, ·	·	6
" Kerry, ·	·	17
" Limerick, ·	·	—
" Tipperary S.R., ·	·	—
" Waterford, ·	·	—
LEINSTER:		
County Borough of Dublin (N. D. 54. S. D. 36),	·	90
" Carlow, ·	·	—
" Dublin, ·	·	11
" Kildare, ·	·	—
" Kilkenny, ·	·	—
" King's Co., ·	·	1
" Longford, ·	·	—
" Louth, ·	·	—
" Meath, ·	·	—
" Queen's Co., ·	·	—
" Westmeath, ·	·	15
" Wexford, ·	·	2
" Wicklow, ·	·	—
CONNAUGHT:		
" Galway, ·	·	—
" Leitrim, ·	·	—
" Mayo, ·	·	—
" Roscommon, ·	·	—
" Sligo, ·	·	—

One feature in connection with these Returns, when considered altogether, may be noticed, namely, that instead of Swine Fever being disseminated over a very large portion of Ireland, as it was some years ago, it has gradually become centred in certain definite areas; and it is anticipated that when the limits of these areas are a little more clearly defined it will become practicable to deal with them in a more radical manner. The only change in the number of outbreaks for 1908, as compared with the figure for 1907, has been a reduction of five, though even with this reduction the total is higher than it was in the two years preceding, as will be seen by a comparison of the figures shewn on the Return of Outbreaks since 1904.

As regards compensation paid to owners of slaughtered swine Compensation. the following are the yearly figures since 1896:—

		COMPENSATION.		
		£	s.	d.
1896	.	8,433	6	8
1897	.	5,645	15	3
1898	.	5,748	7	5
1899	.	7,248	16	6
1900	.	4,233	1	6
1901	.	4,890	6	2
1902	.	4,197	2	8
1903	.	5,297	11	0
1904	.	6,900	16	6
1905	.	3,072	13	11
1906	.	1,993	13	2
1907	.	4,301	6	0
1908	.	7,237	9	6

N.B.—The period covered in each instance represents twelve months from 1st November of previous year to 31st October of year shown.

This financial statement shews a considerable increase in the figures for the present year. This may be accounted for by the fact that a number of extended outbreaks of the disease had to be dealt with, and it was found necessary in order to effectually deal with them to include the swine located in wider areas than had been the case during the previous year. This extension of the slaughter area naturally necessitated a considerable increase in expenditure. On reviewing this Table it will be observed that in 1904 a large expenditure also took place under this heading, and a similar condition may be observed with reference to the year 1899. In the years succeeding these two a considerable decrease took place in the number of outbreaks of the disease.

Besides the expenditure that had to be incurred in connection with compensation paid to owners for slaughtered swine, other usual expenses arose in connection with the outbreaks of this year. The figures may be found in the Statistical Tables given in the Appendix.

It has been noticed this year that many of the swine owners have improved the premises upon which they keep their swine, and instead of earthen floors, or earthen and cobble and wooden floors such as had been in existence for

several years, more suitable flooring has been substituted, such as that formed of concrete; and this represents a considerable advantage both as regards the well-being of the animals and the success of the swine-keeping industry. The work of cleansing and disinfection can be more easily and effectively carried out where concrete floors are used for swine sties. There has been no reason to think that subsequent outbreaks of the disease which may have occurred on premises have been attributable to any defect in the method of procedure adopted in carrying out this important portion of the duty connected with the eradication of the disease.

The subjoined Table gives for a period of nine years comparative details as to the slaughter of swine and the results of post-mortem examination; and, it will be observed that a certain unsatisfactory feature contained in a preceding Table—that relating to expenditure for compensation—is to some extent counterbalanced by some of the results shown here.

Year.	Found Diseased.	In Contact.	Suspected Cases.	Total No. Slaughtered.	Percentage of Diseased among Slaughtered Swine.
1900 . .	980	2,733	273	3,986	24.586
1901 . .	978	3,053	233	4,264	22.936
1902 . .	724	2,438	203	3,365	21.515
1903 . .	824	3,508	291	4,683	17.593
1904 . .	628	3,428	395	4,451	14.109
1905 . .	264	1,149	238	1,651	15.990
1906 . .	317	793	401	1,511	20.979
1907 . .	745	2,043	594	3,382	22.028
1908 . .	615	3,004	848	4,467	13.767

For instance, the percentage of disease among swine slaughtered during the year has fallen from 22.028 to 13.767—a very sensible reduction, the latter figure being the lowest in reference to any year mentioned in the Table.

As regards post-mortem examinations which have been made locally by Departmental Veterinary Inspectors, these have included the examination of carcases of swine which have been slaughtered as suspected of disease: others which have been slaughtered as connected with confirmed outbreaks: swine reported dead: and carcases washed ashore. Five of those which died and sixteen of those slaughtered were found to be affected with Swine Fever; whereas 666 of the dead swine were free from the disease. In 118 instances post-mortem examination was

impossible, either because the carcases had become too decomposed or some necessary portions of the viscera were missing. Of the 176 swine slaughtered as being connected with outbreaks 160 were reported free from Swine Fever.

There were 4,579 post-mortem examinations of swine made in the Dublin Laboratories, of which 719 were found affected, the remainder being healthy.

The usual course of procedure detailed in previous reports has been followed in all cases where carcases of

Carcases found in swine have been found thrown out in by-ways, etc. ways, ash-pits, etc., of large cities and towns.

The total number reported on under this heading during the year shows a considerable decrease. Whereas the figures relating to previous years' operations have generally ranged between 40 and 50 during the course of this year the number has fallen to 25; and it is satisfactory to report that the ownership of 21 of these cases was traced, and the usual steps taken to deal with them. There was one case of Swine Fever, and this was traced. Post-mortem examinations were made in all instances, but beyond the solitary case referred to it was reported that the swine had suffered from diseases other than Swine Fever, and had evidently been disposed of by their owners in this surreptitious manner to save the cost of burial, or with a view to evading difficulty that might be caused them by the Authorities taking any steps in the direction of restricting other swine on their premises.

Special attention was given during the year to localities wherein Swine Fever was mostly found or

House to House suspected to exist, and house to house inspections were made in the city and suburbs of Dublin as well as in certain provincial

centres. The details and results of these special house to house inspections are shown in the appended returns. As a general result it may be stated that all the swine inspected in the course of this duty were found free from the disease.

SWINE FEVER.

DUBLIN CITY INSPECTIONS DURING 1908.

RETURN showing the Number of Swine (S), Premises (P), and Yards occupied conjointly by two or more Owners (C), on the date of each Inspection during the Year, 1908.

Inspection No.	Period.	S.P.C.	Dublin City Districts.												Totals.
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	
31	8/1	S	637	515	548	418	447	508	106	204	828	191	102	285	4,878
	to	P	98	61	108	52	71	100	16	25	135	38	16	20	741
	80/1	C	2	1	1	—	1	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	14
32	18/3	S	848	680	680	401	348	630	58	188	788	191	172	282	5,243
	to	P	88	60	100	47	65	117	16	25	139	37	15	30	735
	4/4	C	—	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	11
33	1/4	S	680	538	643	406	407	634	72	175	942	194	207	329	5,239
	to	P	98	59	85	47	69	118	18	29	145	35	17	29	742
	9/5	C	2	1	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
TOTAL, . . .															18,360

RETURN of Special House to House Inspections of Swine in the Dublin Suburban Districts during the year 1908.

Locality.	Period of Inspection.	No. of Premises visited.	No. of Swine inspected.	Result.
Booterstown and Blackrock	24/1/08 to 29/1/08	56	172	All free from S. F.
	27/3/08 to 31/3/08	58	144	do.
	5/5/08 to 7/5/08	61	154	do.
Bray	17/1/08 to 20/1/08	82	196	do.
	31/3/08 to 4/4/08	84	132	do.
do.	14/5/08 to 19/5/08	85	198	do.
	21/1/08 to 22/1/08	62	173	do.
Dalkey	1/4/08 to 4/4/08	63	206	do.
	9/5/08 to 13/5/08	64	210	do.

RETURN showing the result of Special Local House to House Inspections of Swine held during the year 1908:—

Locality.	Period.	No. of Townlands visited.	No. of House-holders visited.	No. of Premises inspected.	No. of Swine inspected.	Result.
Co. Wexford : R.I.C., Enniscorthy.	9/4 to 8/5	86	744	362	3,524	All free from S.F.
		38	500	339	2,875	do.
		40	448	275	2,738	do.
	8/5	57	679	525	4,942	do.
		32	434	299	2,596	do.
	Town of Enniscorthy.	—	1,004	222	793	do.
Co. Kerry : R.I.C., Ballyduff (part of) and Causeway (part of).	5/5					
	to	8	905	145	1,173	do.
	7/5					
Co. Mayo : R.I.C., Swinford.	25/11	54	1,076	754	2,241	do.
	14/12	32	782	492	1,366	do.
		39	783	559	1,574	do
TOTALS, .	—	386	6,655	3,972	28,822	do.

The same supervision which was exercised in previous years in relation to both Dublin and Belfast Swine Markets was continued during 1908. The figures for the three years past under the various headings shown are enumerated in the following Table:—

DUBLIN AND BELFAST SWINE MARKETS.

MARKET.	YEAR.	SWINE SOLD				Swine Unsold.	Total.		
		FEEDING		SLAUGHTER					
		Homo	Export	Home	Export				
Dublin, .	1906, .	20,901	—	8,377	20,728	1,855	51,071		
	1907, .	22,813	—	9,496	20,386	2,572	55,772		
	1908, .	21,000	—	14,092	17,391	1,691	54,774		
Belfast, .	1906, .	18,449	—	135	163	4,110	22,907		
	1907, .	19,341	—	142	97	4,597	24,077		
	1908, .	16,956	—	147	4	2,815	19,822		

A not unimportant part of the scheme which has been in existence for some years with the intention Agricultural Shows. of fully supervising swine traffic and movements, and as far as possible preventing the spread of Swine Fever, has been that

of inspecting animals entered for Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions in various parts of the country, and also inspecting such other swine as might be on the homesteads from which the exhibits were to be moved. These inspections have extended over various periods of the year, and some of the animals have been re-inspected in connection with succeeding shows for which they were entered, the results of this duty being indicated in the following Table:—

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

1908.

RETURN showing the number of Swine Exhibited and inspected together with all in-contact swine, at the various Agricultural Shows held during the year 1908:—

Number of Shows.	Number of Exhibitors.	Total Number of Swine inspected at Homesteads.	Total Number of Swine exhibited and inspected at various Shows.
51	378	2,610	791

All these swine were found to be free from Swine Fever at the time of inspections.

At 11 Agricultural Shows it was found impossible to make the usual inspection of the swine intended for exhibition owing to

the Inspectors being engaged on other important duty, but in such cases particulars were obtained as to the destination of the swine at the close of the Show, so that suitable investigation might be possible in case of any subsequent outbreak of Swine Fever amongst them.

The total number of shows involved in this particular duty has increased since the previous year, while the total number of swine exhibited has somewhat decreased. The total number of exhibitors has increased, and from this it may be judged that individual exhibitors presented smaller lots of swine. On no occasion was the presence of any trace of Swine Fever detected in connection with these exhibits or any swine in contact. In some few instances, owing to the shortness of the notices received from the Show Secretaries, it was impracticable to carry out the preliminary inspection of such swine at their homesteads, but in all such cases inspectors attended the shows themselves and saw the exhibits. No outbreak of the disease has been attributable to any of the swine exhibited at these shows.

Dogs.

The only scheduled disease relating to dogs is Rabies, and no case of this disease has occurred in Ireland since June, 1903. With the absence of this disease in other parts of the United Kingdom dogs may now pass to and fro without any special restriction. However, supervision of dogs which are brought into Irish ports on foreign vessels and dogs which are imported from abroad is still continued. It is not legal to land in Ireland any dog from abroad. Such animals are permitted to be landed in Great Britain under special regulations, and when these regulations have been complied with the animals may pass into Ireland without hindrance. The regulations in force affecting these animals while on foreign vessels and in port require that they should be securely tied and kept muzzled. On the whole these regulations are reasonably adhered to, though some instances of irregularity have occurred. When such arise they are reported to the Department by the Customs Authorities and are dealt with according to circumstances.

OTHER ANIMALS.

The term "Other Animals" includes goats principally, but covers also any non-indigenous ruminants, equines, or canines specially imported as zoological specimens or for exhibition purposes. These animals being so diversified in species may become infected with any of the scheduled diseases according to their classification and susceptibility to infection. So far, however, as all of these miscellaneous animals have been concerned, there is no record of any contagious disease having arisen among them during the year.

CARCASSES WASHED ASHORE.

During the course of the year carcases of various animals are washed ashore on various parts of the Irish coast, some having been blown over in tempestuous weather or having fallen off the cliffs into the sea, and others having been cast into the sea to save the trouble and expense attendant on proper burial; and some, though very few, may be cast overboard from passing vessels. As these animals may have suffered from one of the scheduled diseases, arrangements are in existence by which the finding of the carcases is reported through the receivers of wreck to the Officers of the Department, and whenever practicable post-mortem examinations are made. The appended Return gives details of this duty.

RETURN of Carcasses Washed Ashore, 1908.

			OBSEVATIONS.
			The P.M.E. of the carcases resulted as follows:—
Cattle	.	35	16 Enteritis.
Sheep	.	26	3 Tuberculosis.
Pigs	.	21	8 Pneumonia.
Goats	.	6	5 Inflammation of Bowels.
Donkeys	.	5	10 Impaction of Runnen.
Horses	.	8	21 Asphyxia.
		—	4 Endocarditis.
Total	.	101	9 Congestion of Lungs or Liver.
			7 Gastritis.
			13 Too decomposed for P.M.E.
			5 Cases not dealt with.

It is satisfactory to be able to call attention to the fact that in no case in which it was practicable to suitably examine, was there evidence of the existence of any scheduled contagious disease.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Adverting to the diagrammatic table inserted at the commencement of this Report, setting forth the various domesticated animals dealt with and the scheduled diseases with which they may be affected, it may be pointed out, by way of general conclusion, that although the scheduled diseases referred to seem to be large in number, yet of the eleven enumerated at head of the table seven have not existed in this country during the year under consideration. Of the remaining four, namely:—Anthrax, Parasitic Mange, Sheep Scab, and Swine Fever, these, with the exception of the last, may be said to be comparatively among the least important as regards their effects. This assertion requires little proof to support it, because the ravages of Cattle Plague, during its prevalence in Great Britain, are so well remembered as to stamp it as being, perhaps, the most disastrous of animal ailments. It was the heavy losses connected therewith

that originated the "stamping out" system of dealing with animal contagious diseases. The existence in this country of Lymphangitis Epizootica a few years since created much alarm owing to the imposition of the necessary regulations in the districts in which it prevailed. A number of years ago the destructive disease known as Foot-and-Mouth Disease placed Ireland at a very considerable disadvantage in many respects, and was the source of much loss: it may also be recalled that Glanders and Farcy caused not only appreciable loss, and much inconvenience to the general public, but entailed a constant menace to those employed about horses, the disease being liable to be communicated to man and with fatal results. It is well within recollection that Pleuro-Pneumonia Contagiosa was a disease which in 1878 was found in almost every county in Ireland. During the period from that year to 1892 it cost in compensation to owners and in administrative work a sum averaging about £24,500 per annum. Rabies is a disease which is generally regarded as associated exclusively with the dog, yet when these animals become affected they may convey the disease to cattle, sheep, swine, and other domesticated animals. The most serious feature, however, is that Rabies is another of those animal diseases which is communicable to man. Every year during the prevalence of Rabies some human beings were bitten by rabid dogs and become victims. Sheep Pox has not been known in Ireland for the last thirty-five years.

The freedom of this country from the seven diseases referred to, and the consequent saving of animal life for the benefit of mankind, as well as the avoidance both of pecuniary loss owing to ravages of the disease, and the consequent dislocation of trade and creation of social disturbance, cannot but be a source of great gratification not only to those directly and indirectly concerned in the animal industry but to those interested in the administration of the legislation affecting the animal population.

The eradication of the contagious diseases specially enumerated has conferred very marked benefit on the country, but it should be borne in mind that there are some on the list still remaining in existence—notably Swine Fever and Sheep Scab. The success attendant on the efforts of the Department to cope with the ravages of the diseases that they have been enabled to eradicate could not have been secured unless the general public—stock-owners, breeders, shippers, etc., had heartily co-operated. It is accordingly necessary that the latter, as well as all others interested in the keeping and rearing of animals should continue to co-operate with and assist the Department in the renewed efforts that are being made towards securing the complete suppression of the contagious diseases still only partially eradicated.

In coping with Swine Fever, much valuable assistance can be rendered by improving the arrangements for the proper housing and feeding of swine: and in relation to Sheep Scab too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity for proper and efficient dipping of sheep.

MATT. HEDLEY, F.R.O.V.S.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING TRANSIT INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH, ON THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

The increased numbers of well-bred cattle and swine offered IMPROVEMENT IN for sale at the Irish markets and fairs LIVE STOCK. during the year 1908 were very noticeable.

The prices of all kinds of cattle during 1908 showed a steady upward tendency when compared with the STATE OF THE values in 1907. Taking the great October CATTLE TRADE. Fair of Ballinasloe as an indication of the state of the trade, prices were, generally speaking, on an average of from 15s. to 20s. per head higher than at the corresponding fair of the previous year.

At the principal fairs and markets there was keen enquiry for young well-bred and well-fed cattle, and at no period of the year did the supply of animals of this description appear equal to the demand. Cattle of good quality of from one to two years old were especially looked for, as were also in-calf heifers and cows for milk production, buyers of these classes of animals finding considerable difficulty in supplying their requirements.

The sheep trade during the year was not of so satisfactory a nature. At the October Ballinasloe Fair the prices, generally, fell from about 12s. to 15s. per head, as compared with the corresponding fair of 1907.

In the case of swine, values obtained in 1907 were well maintained during the year 1908. The supply of pigs in the Irish markets was not equal to the demand. The swine trade appears to be a fluctuating one; but having regard to the returns which farmers and others receive for these animals, considerably more attention might reasonably be given to their breeding and feeding.

The tables hereunder show the numbers of animals exposed for sale at some of the principal markets IRISH MARKETS and fairs in Ireland during the years 1907 AND FAIRS. and 1908. In the case of the Ballinasloe Fair the numbers of animals sold and unsold are also quoted. A decrease in sales, however, does not always indicate a diminished demand, but may imply that animals left unsold were not of the class required.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1907, . . .	173,418	392,353	50,786	556,562
1908, . . .	167,465	388,330	50,022	555,817
Increase, 1908, . . .	.	5,972	.	.
Decrease, 1908, . . .	5,953	.	764	745

CORK MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1907, . . .	7,035	18,351	24,828	50,214
1908, . . .	5,914	19,568	24,785	50,267
Increase, 1908, . . .	.	1,217	.	53
Decrease, 1908, . . .	1,121	.	43	.

BELFAST MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1907, . . .	36,710	24,761	21,243	82,714
1908, . . .	41,226	24,254	19,141	84,621
Increase, 1908, . . .	4,516	.	.	1,907
Decrease, 1908, . . .	.	507	2,102	.

LIMERICK OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1907, . . .	5,278	532	204	6,074
1908, . . .	4,599	460	234	5,293
Decrease, 1908, . . .	679	72	30	781

BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.		
	Sold.	Unsold.	Total	Sold.	Unsold.	Total
1907, . . .	10,721	2,671	13,392	21,197	6,497	27,694
1908, . . .	9,648	2,687	12,335	19,569	9,791	29,360
Increase, 1908, . . .	.	16	.	.	3,384	1,766
Decrease, 1908, . . .	1,073	.	1,067	1,628	.	.

A further indication of the healthy condition of the cattle trade throughout the year 1908 may be adduced from the fact that there has been a considerable increase in the numbers of cattle carried over the Irish railways as a whole, when compared with the previous year. Sheep also have been conveyed over the lines in increased numbers, but in the carriage of swine and horses a considerable falling off occurred. The decrease in the pig traffic was more noticeable as regards store swine.

The decrease in the horse traffic would appear to be largely accounted for by the gradual substitution of mechanical power for horse haulage. There, however, was an active demand for certain classes of horses at the more important fairs throughout the country.

The comparative table hereunder, which has been compiled from information kindly supplied by the railway companies, affords particulars as to the numbers of each kind of animal carried over the Irish railways during the years 1907 and 1908:—

TABLE OF ANIMALS CONVEYED OVER RAILWAYS IN IRELAND IN 1908, AS COMPARED WITH 1907.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.	Total.
1907, .	1,581,065	1,138,058	1,176,648	94,812	3,990,583
1908, .	1,656,671	1,152,495	1,148,095	88,819	4,046,080
Increase, 1908, .	75,606	14,437	.	.	55,497
Decrease, 1908, .	.	.	28,553	5,993	.

Much of the time of the Transit Staff was occupied during VICE-REGAL 1908 in obtaining and preparing evidence COMMISSION ON for the Vice-Regal Commission on Irish IRISH RAILWAYS. Railways.

The Transit Inspectors of the Department, throughout the year, attended at 275 cattle fairs. The railway stations from which live stock were despatched from these fairs were also visited; and numerous inspections and enquiries were made on other occasions into matters pertaining to the transit of animals by railway and sea.

There is a growing tendency in different parts of the country INCREASE OF to increase the number of fairs held at FAIRS. specified places, and to organise new fairs. The very large number of fairs in Ireland—many of which are

held at places and on dates comparatively near one another—doubtless affords stock-raisers abundant opportunities of putting their animals on the markets, but the multiplicity of these gatherings must in some measure lessen the competition which the attendance of numerous buyers on fewer occasions would bring about.

The practice of forestalling established fairs by exposing animals for sale on the day or days immediately preceding the dates of the regular fairs is still prevalent in some places, but

efforts were made, notably in one large district, to revert to the sale of animals on the regular days only. These efforts have met with considerable success, and should prove beneficial to the localities concerned.

Considerable numbers of cattle are purchased by dealers on the farms, and are shipped direct to Great Britain without being brought to market.

CATTLE PURCHASED ON FARMS. To this procedure may in a large measure be attributed the decline in the numbers of animals now exposed at fairs in certain districts.

Few reports have been received by the Department during the year, as to ill-treatment of animals who are about to be entrained at the railway stations.

ABUSIVE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS. No doubt in the hurry and bustle of a fair the cattle will at times suffer at the hands of drovers; but the constant attendance of members of the Constabulary Force at the stations and the close supervision exercised by the Department's Transit Inspectors, together with the better control now maintained by railway officials, all tend to minimise cruelty.

The railway companies continue to improve the accommodation and to provide additional facilities for dealing with traffic in live stock at many of their cattle stations. In a number of instances new cattle banks have been constructed, thus ensuring more rapid loading and despatch of trains, and less likelihood of the animals being ill-used or over crowded.

ACCOMMODATION FOR ANIMALS AT STATIONS.

In a previous report mention was made of insufficient numbers of cattle waggon provided by certain railway companies for the traffic in animals from particular fairs. Very few instances of such a character were reported to the Department during 1908. It occasionally happens that a shortage of trucks occurs, notwithstanding the careful estimates made by the railway officials of the probable requirements for particular fairs, based on the experience of

similar fairs held at corresponding previous periods; but every effort is usually made to have sufficient trucks available for the despatch of the stock.

The railway companies, generally speaking, continue to observe the requirements as prescribed in the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, in respect to the construction of trucks, horse boxes, etc.

Irregularities, however, arose in this connection in the case of some of the light railways; and the Department deemed it necessary to take legal proceedings against one of the companies. A fine was imposed.

The attention of the Department has been drawn to the subject of the transit by railway of in-calf cows,

RAILWAY CARRIAGE OF IN-CALF COWS. and instances have come under notice in which cows have calved in the railway trucks. Article 7 of the Animals

(Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904 provides that "no cow shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be carried by railway if the calving of the cow during the transit by railway is reasonably probable." Under certain circumstances premature calving may be brought about during transit, although the animals when being entrained do not exhibit indications that this will probably take place. There is, however, reason to fear that owners or persons in charge of in-calf cows about to be railed—especially when these animals have been purchased at fairs—may not always give due consideration to the question as to whether the calving of the cattle is not reasonably probable during the railway journey. It may become necessary to strengthen the present requirements in connection with this class of traffic.

The regulations as to cleansing and disinfection of pens at railway stations and of cattle trucks have,

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF RAILWAY TRUCKS, ETC. on the whole, been well carried into effect throughout the year. The Department con-

sidered it desirable, however, to institute legal proceedings in one instance against a railway company for failure to duly cleanse and disinfect their trucks. Fines were imposed.

The Regulations with regard to the veterinary inspection of animals before exportation, and to their

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AT PORTS. shipment, have been carefully observed by the Department's Staff at each of the Irish cattle exporting ports.

During the year the Veterinary Inspectors examined at the ports, and found free from disease: 862,634 cattle, 725,557 sheep, 387,476 swine, and 2,676 goats; and in connection with these

animals 62,447 certificates of health were granted. All of the animals were subsequently shipped to Great Britain and the Isle of Man.

Sheep Scab was discovered at the ports on eight occasions among sheep about to be shipped to Great Britain during 1908. The affected animals, as well as a considerable number of other sheep in contact with them, were detained.

In 65 instances the Veterinary Inspectors considered that animals presented for their inspection before **IN-CALF COWS OR OTHER ANIMALS UNFIT FOR SHIPMENT.** shipment were not in fit condition to undergo the intended passage or be landed without unnecessary suffering, and in nearly all these cases the animals concerned were withdrawn from shipment. Twenty in-calf cows

were included in these cases. While it is recognised that shippers of in-calf cows frequently defer the shipment of these animals, because calving during the voyages is reasonably probable, yet taking into consideration the large number of instances in which cows do calve on the vessels, and making allowance for the conditions peculiar to transit by sea which are calculated to bring about premature parturition, there is still reason to believe that in-calf cattle are not kept back from shipment as frequently as the circumstances would warrant, in view especially of the knowledge which the shippers should possess relative to the periods when it is anticipated the cows would be likely to calve in ordinary course.

The Port Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895 prescribes that "the veterinary inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place **VETERINARY INSPECTION OF ANIMALS BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.** between sunrise and sunset, subject to the proviso that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered for any particular port," with the special consent of the Department. To meet the demands of the cattle trade in winter, when some live stock trains from distant fairs could not with reasonable despatch reach the ports till after sunset, a special concession was granted at a number of the ports whereby, upon electric light being installed to the satisfaction of the Department at certain cattle inspection yards, the time for the inspection was extended so that live stock could be examined by the Veterinary Inspectors when necessary after sunset, up to a fixed hour, by aid of the electric light. In accordance with these arrangements inspections of animals intended for shipment may now be made at approximately as late an hour in the winter as in the summer season in those yards where the provision of electric light has been approved by the Department. Shippers of live stock and others connected with the cattle trade do not always, however, appear to realise that this privilege was granted to meet special cases; and there is reason to think that animals are not infrequently presented in

inspection by aid of this artificial light when there should have been no difficulty in bringing them forward for examination by actual daylight.

The extent to which the concession is taken advantage of may be judged from the table hereunder:—

ANIMALS INSPECTED BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1907, . . .	178,141	50,354	103,507	332,002
1908, . . .	183,094	48,178	78,453	309,725
Increase, 1908, . . .	4,953	—	—	—
Decrease, 1908, . . .	—	2,176	25,054	22,277

There are now 76 vessels employed in the cross-channel live stock trade, which possess the newer description of cattle fittings required by Article 1 (iv.) and (viii.) of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895. There are also 64 older vessels still in the trade which are fitted according to the previous requirements for the carriage of animals. Some of the ships are not often used for live stock.

Early in the year it was arranged that the veterinary inspection of animals intended for shipment to Glasgow from Milford and Mulroy, in the ADDITIONAL CATTLE EXPORTING Co. Donegal, should be carried out at those PORTS. places. The previous system, under which such animals were first brought by sea to Portrush and there inspected before departure to Glasgow, was found, under certain conditions of the weather, not to work beneficially in the interest of the traffic.

All needful preparations in connection with the inspection of animals at the port of Rosslare have also been completed, but the traffic in live stock from Rosslare to Great Britain has not yet begun.

There is some reason to hope that a large central yard may be provided in the near future at Belfast, for the inspection of animals before shipment to Great Britain. One of the advantages of such a place was indicated in my report of last year, when reference was made to the arrival of certain cattle trains at Belfast too late at night for the inspection of live stock. The provision of a properly equipped and commodious inspection yard situated near the quays, and to which animals

could be moved directly by railway, should contribute largely to the more humane treatment of the live stock, and in every respect be an improvement on the existing system of dealing with the export cattle traffic at Belfast. At present the stock yards are situated so far distant from the quays that special regulations are necessarily enforced for limitation of the hours of veterinary inspection at these places, in order that animals may subsequently be allowed sufficient time to be driven without undue haste from the yards to the ships. The necessity for regulations of this nature does not arise in the case of any other cattle-exporting port in the country.

The subject of food for animals on voyages between Ireland and Great Britain, as referred to in Article **FOOD FOR ANIMALS** 1 (xiii.) of the Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895, has further engaged the attention of the Department.

Having regard to the long periods during which animals arriving in Great Britain from Ireland may have been without food or water, it is very necessary that this provision—which applies to voyages of 18 hours and upwards—should be carefully complied with, and the Department have been in communication with different cross-channel shipping companies on the matter.

Licences were granted throughout the year by the Port Veterinary Inspectors for the movement of fat and store swine from Ireland to Great Britain under the terms of the Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Orders of 1904 and 1906 respectively, made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Inspectors afforded every proper facility in this connection to the exporters of swine.

The Regulations relating to the movement of sheep from Ireland to Great Britain, contained in the Sheep Dipping Orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, appear on the whole to have caused little inconvenience to the exporters of Irish sheep. The Port Veterinary Inspectors act as authorised officers for the issue of licences for the movement to Great Britain of lambs and sheep intended for immediate slaughter, in accordance with the requirements of the Sheep (Movement from Ireland) Order of 1908, made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

No feature of a special character arose during 1908 which calls for special observations in regard to the supervision of live stock shipments from the ports. This work is primarily the duty of the staff of Ship Inspectors, but they act under the instructions of the Port Supervisor or Veterinary Inspector in charge of each particular port.

The Ship Inspectors superintend the movement of animals to the vessels, attend to the manner in which they are secured and penned on board, and see generally that the stock are not ill-treated.

The table hereunder indicates the number of animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the years 1907 and 1908.

ANIMALS EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN, The numbers of animals killed or injured AND KILLED OR INJURED AT SEA within the same periods during the transit by sea are also shown in tabular form.

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		Total.
			Fat.	Store.	
1907, . . .	841,973	660,415	448,578	33,329	1,984,295
1908, . . .	861,670	721,684	371,537	15,939	1,970,830
Increase, 1908, . . .	19,697	61,269	—	—	—
Decrease, 1908, . . .	—	—	77,041	17,390	13,465

ANIMALS KILLED OR INJURED DURING TRANSIT BY SEA.

YEAR.	Killed.			Seriously Injured.			Total Killed and Injured.
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	
1907, . . .	171	107	186	162	13	107	746
1908, . . .	108	93	246	128	22	84	676

During the year, 851 cattle, 34,270 sheep, and 21 swine were imported into Ireland from Great Britain. These animals were all carefully examined by the Veterinary Inspectors before being allowed to land, but in no instance was any disease discovered among them.

The arrangements with the shipping companies respecting the weakly and maimed condition in which certain sheep were conveyed into this country from Scotland—and to which reference was made in a previous report—have been productive of considerable benefit. Few sheep now arrive in an unsatisfactory condition.

The lairage and arrangements generally at the cattle inspection MAINTENANCE OF yards situated at the different ports have LAIRAGE, ETC. been maintained in an efficient state.

The cleansing and disinfection Regulations which apply to cattle-carrying vessels, inspection yards, CLEANSING OF lairs, etc., were well observed throughout CATTLE SHIPS, ETC. the year.

D. S. PRENTICE, M.R.C.V.S.

APPENDICES.

1.—LIST OF ORDERS.

List of Orders in force on the 31st December, 1903.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.
1878.	
4th December,	... Forming the Poor Law Unions of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry into an United District for purposes of Inspection.
5th "	... Prescribing the method of Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry Poor Law Unions.
1895.	
19th April, ...	... The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
17th December,	... The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895.
1896.	
22nd September,	... Rosslare Port Inspection Order.
1898.	
12th October,	... The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1898.
1899.	
24th February,	... The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899.
2nd March,	... The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899.
29th July, ...	... The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1899.
1900.	
16th October,	... The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Dublin Public Sales and Laike Order of 1900.
1901.	
3rd April, ...	... The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th November,	... The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th December,	... The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901.
1902.	
20th May, ...	... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902.
1903.	
22nd December,	... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1908—continued.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.
1904.	
1st March,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904.
2nd May, ...	... Epizootic Lymphangitis (Ireland) Order of 1904.
29th November,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, No. II.
30th .....	... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 Amendment Order.
1905.	
28th March,	... The Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1905.
28th .....	... The Sheep-Scab (Local Regulations) (Ireland) Order of 1905.
9th October,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1905.
1906.	
16th November,	... Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906.
1907.	
28th January,	... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907.
4th February,	... County Down (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.
4th .....	... Tyrone " " " "
4th .....	... Duhlin " " " "
8th .....	... Fermanagh " " " "
8th .....	... Wexford " " " "
19th March,	... Londonderry " " " "
20th .....	... Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1907.
27th .....	... County Borough of Duhlin (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.
19th April,	... Armagh (Control of Dogs) Order, 1907.
6th May, ...	... Antrim " " " "
27th September,	... Kerry " " " "
6th December,	... Limerick " " " "
17th .....	... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. II.
1908.	
2nd March,	... Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1908.
18th .....	... Indicating that the expression "France," in Schedule to Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1908, includes Algeria and the Protectorate of Tunis.
19th November,	... Adding "The United States of America" to Schedule to Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1908.

2.—CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
(VETERINARY BRANCH),
15 UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, April, 1908.

No. 1331/08.

SIR.—In view of the circumstance that the Summer Dipping Period which the Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1907 prescribes for sheep throughout Ireland will re-commence on 15th June next, and will extend from that date to the 31st August, inclusive, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire now to transmit, for the information of your Local Authority, and for their assistance in making arrangements for the enforcing of the Order,

- (1.) Some copies of the latest revise of the List of Sheep Dips approved by the Department;
- (2.) A further supply of the Circular, No. 4507-07 V.B., issued last year on the subject of precautions against allowing dip to flow into streams, rivers, or lakes containing fish; and
- (3.) An additional supply of copies of the Order.

The Department will also be prepared to furnish to Local Authorities, as was done last year, supplies for posting, of the accompanying Notice drawing the attention of sheep owners to the provisions of the Order; and I have to ask that you will kindly say, as soon as may be convenient, what number of copies of such Notice will probably be needed for the purpose of such suggested posting throughout the district of your Local Authority.

It will, as before, be the duty of the Local Authority to arrange, in anticipation of the requirements during the Dipping Period, to have supplies of the Forms indicated in the Schedules to the Order ready for local use. Only small quantities of Forms A, E, and F are likely to be needed, and, perhaps, Local Authorities may, in some cases, have a sufficient stock of the above three Forms already on hands; but, as large quantities of Forms B and C may be expected to be required, it will be well to take steps to renew the stocks of these and, if necessary, of D also, as soon as possible, so as to have proper supplies available in good time before the commencement of the Dipping Period. When ready, the B and C Forms should be distributed to the Police Stations throughout the district of the Local Authority, and it is especially important, as regards the B Form, that the supplies of this should be in the hands of the Police not later than the end of the first week in June.

It may be convenient to repeat here the various ways in which, as previously mentioned, the Constabulary, though they cannot act as Inspectors, will assist in the working of the Order, viz.:—

- (a) By sending on to the Clerk of the Local Authority, or to such other officer of the Local Authority as the Local Authority may direct, any notices of intention to dip received by the Police from sheep-owners under Article 3 of the Order, and any Declarations as to dipping received under Article 9 of the Order;
- (b) By satisfying themselves while on patrol that the dipping is being carried out, and by reporting to the Local Authority any cases of neglect or failure to comply with the Order which may come under their notice. The Police will not be required to superintend the actual process of dipping, with the view of seeing that it is properly performed;
- (c) By reporting any cases which may come under their notice of movements of sheep in contravention of the Order;

- (d) By furnishing to the Local Authority, prior to the commencement of the sheep-dipping period, a list, by townlands, of the names and addresses of persons having sheep in each Constabulary sub-district;
- (e) By keeping at the Police Barracks stocks of Forms (which the Local Authority should provide) for purposes of Declaration under Articles 6 and 9 of the Order respectively, and issuing such Forms to persons calling to obtain them; and
- (f) By instituting legal proceedings, where requested to do so by the Local Authority against persons guilty of breaches of the Order.

In conclusion the Department would hope that any Local Authority that made special arrangements for the supervision of dipping in their district last year, will renew, and, if necessary, extend those arrangements this year; and that those Local Authorities who have not yet taken such action will consider the propriety of so doing this year. It is also hoped that the question of provision of dipping apparatus will engage the attention of any Local Authorities who have not hitherto supplied such for use by sheep owners who may be without satisfactory facilities for effecting dipping on their own premises.

The Clerk,
of each Local Authority.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. P. GILL, Secretary.

3.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURE in connection with SWINE FEVER and RABIES during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

—	Compensa-	Salaries,	Travelling.	Miscellane-	Gross	Debet	Net
	tion,	1.	2.	ous and	Expendi-	Amount	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Incidental	ture.	realised by	
Swine Fever,	9,868 11 5	6,948 12 1	2,260 7 2	1,157 0 4	20,174 11 0	9,868 12 3	17,527 17 9
Rabies,	—	—	4 4 1	0 1 0	4 5 1	—	4 5 1
Total,	9,868 11 5	6,948 12 1	2,264 12 3	1,157 1 4	20,178 16 1	9,868 12 3	17,530 3 10

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE of Local Authorities (County Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders passed thereunder during the Year 1908.

DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.	EXPENDITURE.			Amount received during the year ended 31st December, 1908, to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund
	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Office Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
County Borough of Dublin.	574 13 6	8 12 11	583 6 5	232 4 1
County Carlow.	152 4 0	13 8 6	165 12 6	104 14 6
" Dublin.	872 0 6	34 2 0	906 2 6	406 14 6
" Kildare.	275 4 4	—	275 4 4	137 12 4
" Kilkenny.	380 16 0	8 10 0	388 6 6	194 8 3
King's County.	265 12 0	—	265 12 0	168 2 1
County Longford.	156 0 0	64 10 0	220 10 0	220 2 0
" Louth.	153 6 0	49 8 6	202 14 6	113 2 6
" Meath.	292 19 1	13 5 8	306 4 9	85 1 6
Queen's County.	168 3 0	—	168 3 0	84 1 6
County Westmeath.	275 7 8	84 18 8	360 0 4	100 4 1
" Wexford.	443 4 8	20 1 6	463 6 2	232 15 1
" Wicklow.	301 15 6	12 18 6	314 13 11	101 16 6
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
County Borough of Cork.	179 0 0	24 13 8	203 13 8	81 12 2
" Limerick.	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	32 10 0
" Waterford.	30 16 10	—	30 10 10	—
County Clare.	305 17 0	4 15 0	310 12 0	159 15 6
" Cork.	1,489 6 2	148 10 8	1,637 16 10	1,159 11 7
" Kerry.	894 4 0	178 8 1	1,072 12 1	339 10 7
" Limerick.	630 17 0	40 18 0	677 15 0	209 4 3
" Tipperary (N. Riding).	111 1 0	12 10 10	124 0 10	116 1 8
" Tipperary (S. Riding).	396 4 3	72 9 8	468 13 11	214 8 3
" Waterford.	507 13 10	118 17 0	645 11 4*	247 16 6
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
County Borough of Belfast.	310 0 0	1 1 9	311 1 9	159 8 2
" Londonderry.	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	25 0 0
County Antrim.	197 14 0	124 7 7	322 2 0	125 18 4
" Armagh.	216 8 8	100 0 8	316 9 4	214 13 4
" Cavan.	367 17 4	33 16 6	401 13 10	235 7 6
" Donegal.	398 14 0	43 13 1	442 7 1	308 5 1
" Down.	434 0 0	43 17 0	477 17 0	153 18 6
" Fermanagh.	148 8 0	23 10 10	171 18 10	186 4 5
" Londonderry.	364 10 5	100 1 8	473 12 1	225 12 0
" Monaghan.	337 10 0	290 3 6	627 15 6	131 18 0
" Tyrone.	333 0 4	172 4 1	525 4 5†	301 14 0
PROVINCE OF CONNEMARA.				
County Galway.	610 0 0	13 7 7	629 7 7	—
" Leitrim.	176 3 16	22 1 2	198 5 0	90 4 6
" Mayo.	421 6 4	7 14 6	429 0 10	217 10 5
" Roscommon.	320 0 0	10 9 0	336 9 0	288 5 0
" Sligo.	200 0 0	65 14 9	295 14 9	122 10 7
Total.	14,299 19 7	2,614 14 10	16,353 14 5	7,077 3 4

* This amount includes £19 paid as compensation for horses slaughtered in 1906 on account of epizootic lymphangitis.

† This amount includes £20 paid as compensation for horses slaughtered in 1906 on account of glanders.

‡ The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1906 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1908, inclusive.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1881.	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,630	266,078	574,746	187,143
1882.	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	583,925	187,782
1883.	4,066,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	561,427	189,760
1884.	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	562,439	191,339
1885.	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	576,430	197,170
1886.	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	578,299	196,245
1887.	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,458	271,729	587,234	199,512
1888.	4,090,195	3,026,669	1,397,825	295,678	595,368	203,152
1889.	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	604,102	206,236
1890.	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	327,144	614,884	213,018
1891.	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	621,479	216,268
1892.	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	635,213	217,800
1893.	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,152,417	323,173	643,129	218,720
1894.	4,391,839	4,103,180	1,389,324	318,907	652,530	224,513
1895.	4,358,032	3,913,449	1,338,464	304,820	660,147	224,408
1896.	4,408,133	4,080,711	1,404,586	306,445	659,175	230,721
1897.	4,484,874	4,157,908	1,327,450	299,086	639,485	230,253
1898.	4,486,949	4,287,551	1,253,912	296,437	920,390	231,659
1899.	4,507,457	4,364,507	1,363,310	308,509	610,415	237,177
1900.	4,608,550	4,386,876	1,268,521	306,078	597,656	242,247
1901.	4,673,323	4,578,750	1,219,135	312,409	593,708	238,980
1902.	4,782,221	4,215,865	1,327,610	303,654	609,162	242,862
1903.	4,664,112	3,944,604	1,383,516	299,120	625,541	243,241
1904.	4,676,718	3,827,919	1,315,126	290,222	634,861	244,145
1905.	4,645,215	3,749,352	1,164,316	284,069	638,678	244,606
1906.	4,638,924	3,714,832	1,244,193	267,342	635,390	243,669
1907.	4,676,493	3,816,609	1,317,068	247,347	625,935	237,540
1908.	4,792,458	4,126,106	1,217,840	246,286	634,890	241,133

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1908, inclusive.

(From information supplied by the Registrars of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

YEARS.	Dogs.	YEARS.	Dogs.
1881.	323,212	1895.	419,795
1882.	317,886	1896.	423,234
1883.	325,078	1897.	423,140
1884.	339,572	1898.	408,970
1885.	351,310	1899.	404,740
1886.	351,644	1900.	407,700
1887.	358,670	1901.	429,750
1888.	360,332	1902.	433,900
1889.	375,301	1903.	448,750
1890.	384,097	1904.	455,840
1891.	394,677	1905.	466,190
1892.	394,843	1906.	478,100
1893.	399,737	1907.	485,600
1894.	414,637	1908.	480,720

DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia was reported, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878, the year in which the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, came into force, to the year 1908, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Out-breaks.	Diseased Cattle.			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.		
1878,	26	1,365	2,755	2,612	143	·	·
1879,	29	946	2,031	1,945	86	·	·
1880,	21	759	1,541	1,500	41	·	·
1881,	22	703	1,860	1,821	37	46	·
1882,	17	534	1,355	1,328	28	22	·
1883,	15	488	1,291	1,264	25	69	·
1884,	9	460	1,194	1,183	11	12	·
1885,	10	389	1,246	1,229	17	29	·
1886,	4	343	1,050	1,041	9	101	·
1887,	5	240	819	805	14	344	·
1888,*	3	181	1,105	1,097	8	2,122	·
1889,	4	108	438	430	8	911	·
1890,†	4	95	592	590	2	2,115	11
1891,	10	133	536	522	14	3,661	92
1892,	6	86	459	454	5	4,639	217
1893,	·	·	·	·	·	35	167
1894,	·	·	·	·	·	·	28
1895,	·	·	·	·	·	·	1
1896,	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
1897,	·	·	·	·	·	144	2
1898-1908	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order, requiring Local Authorities to slaughter all cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as the affected cattle, came into force in March, 1888.

† The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act came into force in Ireland on 1st September, 1890. This Act enables the Central Authority to slaughter cattle on account of Pleuro-Pneumonia and to pay compensation to the owners out of money voted by Parliament.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which Foot and Mouth Disease was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1879 to 1908, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1879	1	1	64
1880	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—
1882	—	—	—
1883	20	3,510	114,502
1884	12	31	1,139
1885 to 1908	—	—	—

SWINE FEVER.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SWINE FEVER was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Swine returned as attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from the year 1880, in which year Swine Fever was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, to the 1st of November, 1893, when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into operation, by which the Central Authority* was empowered to slaughter Swine and to pay compensation to the Owners out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Years.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Out-breaks.	DISEASED SWINE.						Swine slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected but found free from disease.
			Remain-ing Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Re-covered.	Remain-ing Diseased at the end of each year.		
1880.	15	81	—	300	40	200	43	3	—	—
1881.	15	48	3	171	18	120	38	—	—	—
1882.	18	89	—	287	14	207	86	—	—	—
1883.	28	619	—	1,198	62	862	225	16	—	—
1884.	22	235	16	504	19	403	150	8	—	—
1885.	28	428	8	1,271	150	840	254	26	—	—
1886.	23	495	26	1,639	351	979	311	15	—	—
1887.	22	508	15	1,963	527	1,165	229	7	—	—
1888.	24	392	7	1,315	405	721	184	12	—	—
1889.	22	273	12	781	245	410	106	1	—	—
1890.	20	265	1	1,014	438	417	157	3	—	—
1891.	18	278	3	870	404	354	109	6	—	—
1892.	21	227	6	466	120	228	108	1	—	—
1893 (10 months ended 31st Oct.) ^t	25	196	1	414	95	228	94	7	—	—

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, to 1st April, 1890, and from that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

^t The figures quoted for 1893 are for the first ten months only. The figures relating to the last two months of 1893 and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of confirmed Outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland, Number of Swine which died, and Number of Swine slaughtered by order of the Central Authority* in Ireland, as Diseased, or Exposed to Infection, in each Year from the 1st November, 1893,† to the Year ended 31st December, 1908, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Out-breaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected but found free from Swine Fever.
November and December, 1893,†	489	183	759	398	94
Year ended 31st December, 1894,	9,195	3,006	28,317	7,745	1,879
Do., 1895,	3,153	1,674	4,891	1,912	1,877
Do., 1896,	774	595	1,648	2,911	1,426
Do., 1897,	498	447	930	3,202	616
Do., 1898,	421	361	689	3,341	461
Do., 1899,	489	387	1,145	4,718	466
Do., 1900,	351	330	980	2,733	273
Do., 1901,	383	347	978	3,052	233
Do., 1902,	295	269	724	2,438	201
Do., 1903,	310	255	824	3,567	202
Do., 1904,	301	301	630	3,429	401
Do., 1905,	137	54	264	1,149	238
Do., 1906,	95	120	317	793	404
Do., 1907,	163	213	745	2,043	594
Do., 1908,	158	195	615	3,004	588

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to 1st April, 1901, and from that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

† The figures quoted for 1893 are for the last two months only. For the figures relating to the first ten months of 1893 and to previous years, see Table 7.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative counties of Ireland which were reported during the year 1908, with the Number of Swine reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Swine Fever was found to exist.	Number of Outbreaks	Diseased Swine died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER.	2	11	13	28	120	63
MUNSTER.	4	27	50	62	332	156
LEINSTER.	6	120	132	525	2,502	627
CONNAUGHT.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total for Ireland	12	158	195	615	3,004	848
Districts of Local Authorities.						
ULSTER:						
County Borough of Belfast	10	12	27	108	48	
" Antrim	.	.	.	.	11	
" Armagh	1	1	1	12	1	
" Cavan	.	.	.	.	2	
" Down	.	.	.	.	1	
MUNSTER:						
County Clare	1	1	.	4	1	
" Cork	3	2	1	20	13	
" Kerry	6	20	7	32	53	
" Limerick	17	27	54	272	87	
" Tipperary, N.R.	.	.	.	4	1	
" Waterford	.	.	.	.	1	
LEINSTER:						
County Borough of Dublin	90	70	409	2,233	485	
" Carlow	.	.	.	.	2	
" Dublin	11	9	59	135	79	
" Kilkenny	.	.	.	.	2	
" Kilkenny	.	.	.	.	2	
King's County	1	.	1	.	1	
County Louth	.	.	.	.	2	
" Meath	.	.	.	.	1	
Queen's County	1	1	.	.	3	
County Westmeath	.	.	.	.	1	
" Wexford	15	50	47	180	20	
" Wicklow	2	2	9	4	29	
CONNAUGHT:						
County Galway	.	.	.	.	1	
" Mayo	.	.	.	.	1	
Total	.	158	195	615	3,004	848

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1886 to 1908, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Adminis- trative Counties.	Out- breaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Re- covered.	
1886 (Nov. and Dec. only.)*	3	3	3	-	3	-	-
1887 (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	13	21	45	1	38	6	-
1888,	12	25	37	2	35	-	-
1889,	11	21	38	-	30	8	-
1890,	11	17	35	-	32	3	-
1891,	14	29	69	1	66	2	-
1892,	6	6	8	2	6	-	-
1893,	9	22	44	9	35	-	33
1894,	3	5	7	-	7	-	-
1895,	2	4	4	-	4	-	-
1896,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1897,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1898,	2	2	10	-	10	-	-
1899,	1	2	4	-	4	-	-
1900,	1	2	7	-	7	-	1
1901,	2	2	4	1	3	-	-
1902,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1903,	4	4	11	-	11	-	-
1904,	4	4	7	1	6	-	-
1905,	4	4	4	-	4	-	-
1906,	4	4	8	-	8	-	-
1907,	3	3	5	-	5	-	-
1908,	5	8	11	-	11	-	-

* Anthrax was first declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act in the year 1886.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1908, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Anthrax was found to exist.	Out-breaks.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Cattle slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Cattle or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Anthrax.
ULSTER,	3	6	6	-	-	-
MUNSTER,	1	1	1	-	-	-
LEINSTER,	1	1	4	-	-	-
CONNAUGHT,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Ireland,	5	8	11	-	-	-
Districts of Local Authorities						
ULSTER:						
County Antrim	-	2	2	-	-	-
" Londonderry	-	3	3	-	-	-
" Tyrone	-	1	1	-	-	-
MUNSTER:						
County Tipperary, N.R.	-	1	1	-	-	-
LEINSTER:						
County Kildare	-	1	4	-	-	-
Total	-	8	11	-	-	-

GLANDERS.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1908, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Adminis- trative Counties.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as unsuspected.
			Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Attached in each year.	Killed.	Died.				
1878, ..	—	—	3	No	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879, ..	13	—	43	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
1880, ..	16	32	39	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881, ..	11	25	23	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882, ..	16	25	29	18	—	—	—	5	—	—
1883, ..	13	15	19	17	—	—	—	1	—	—
1884, ..	8	14	15	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1885, ..	13	19	24	17	—	—	—	3	—	—
1886, ..	9	11	21	21	—	—	—	1	—	—
1887, ..	9	14	16	14	—	—	—	2	—	—
1888, ..	10	11	11	7	—	3	—	1	—	—
1889, ..	9	13	13	9	—	1	—	3	—	—
1890, ..	4	19	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891, ..	7	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892, ..	3	7	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893, ..	3	6	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894, ..	6	13	34	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895, ..	4	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896, ..	4	7	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897, ..	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898, ..	4	6	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899, ..	5	9	14	13	—	1	—	—	—	—
1900, ..	4	10	15	11	—	4	—	—	—	—
1901, ..	4	5	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902, ..	10	10	43	38	—	1	—	—	—	—
1903, ..	4	5	7	7	—	5	—	—	—	—
1904, ..	7	11	34	31	—	3	—	—	—	—
1905, ..	11	30	106	101*	—	5	—	—	—	—
1906, ..	5	8	16	15	—	1	—	—	—	—
1907, ..	3	7	12	11	—	1	—	—	—	—
1908, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 98 Horses and 2 Males.

† 28 Horses and 1 Ass.

RABIES.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1st November, 1886 (when Rabies was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the Year 1908, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Adminis- trative Counties.	DISEASED ANIMALS.			Animals destroyed, as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1886, (Nov. and Dec. only),	14	42	41	1	.
1887,	30	456	376	80	.
1888,	30	561	432	129	.
1889,	30	405	342	63	.
1890,	28	353	299	54	.
1891,	27	470	384	86	.
1892,	31	440	383	63	.
1893,	31	424	369	55	.
1894,	32	779	689	90	12
1895,	32	771	687	84	363
1896,	32	687	577	110	1,022
1897,	32	497	438	59	1,137
1898,	25	132	115	17	624
1899,	25	92	86	6	313
1900,	8	15	15	15	91
1901,	2	2	2	.	26
1902,	.	.	.	.	.
1903,	.	.	.	.	.
1904	.	.	.	.	.
to	.	.	.	.	.
1908,	2	2	2	.	.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which cases of RABIES were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of each kind of Animal reported to have been attacked in each Year from the first complete Year after the passing of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1886 (whereby Rabies was declared to be a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the year 1908, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties	Number of Animals Attacked.									
		Dogs	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats	Horses	Asses	Deer	Other Animals	Total
1887,	30	286	94	31	20	4	5	14	.	92	486
1888,	30	287	149	71	24	3	9	17	.	†1	561
1889,	30	240	95	30	19	5	5	11	.	.	405
1890,	28	247	70	14	5	4	2	11	.	.	353
1891,	27	262	88	42	8	4	4	12	49	†1	670
1892,	31	274	103	35	7	5	6	10	2	†4	446
1893,	31	269	106	17	13	1	5	13	.	.	421
1894,	32	526	154	27	27	3	10	30	.	†2	779
1895,	32	567	123	29	17	8	6	17	.	†4	771
1896,	32	491	108	48	16	2	6	15	.	†1	687
1897,	32	391	53	21	10	1	6	11	.	†4	495
1898,	25	100	13	.	10	3	2	3	.	†1	133
1899,	24	80	6	.	.	1	.	4	.	†1	92
1900,	8	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
1901,	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
1902,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1903,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
1904 to 1908	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* 1 Jennet and 1 Fox.

† Males.

‡ Calves.

EQUITY

TABLE 13.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Cases of Human which occurred during each Month.

The Meeting of the District Council was held on 16 July, 2017.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

TABLE 16.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 20th May, 1904 (when Epizootic Lymphangitis was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the year 1908, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Diseased Animals.			Animals de- stroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1904 (from 20th May),	1	1	1	:	
1905,	3	25	25	:	10
1906,	1	1	1	:	4
1907,	:	:	:	:	
1908.	:	:	:	:	

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep attacked, from 1880 to 1908, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1880,	22	152	1,491
1881,	21	168	2,463
1882,	25	167	1,932
1883,	24	202	3,992
1884,	27	226	3,542
1885,	25	133	4,512
1886,	21	149	3,481
1887,	23	97	1,866
1888,	21	80	1,369
1889,	23	169	3,485
1890,	28	279	5,070
1891,	29	398	4,122
1892,	32	994	18,130
1893,	32	1,002	10,358
1894,	32	677	6,597
1895,	28	384	4,899
1896,	30	382	4,889
1897,	30	403	4,859
1898,	32	527	6,061
1899,	32	542	6,810
1900,	36	545	7,144
1901,	30	545	7,564
1902,	35	613	7,818
1903,	32	655	8,306
1904,	35	486	6,433
1905,	31	339	4,253
1906,	29	256	3,513
1907,	33	333	5,198
1908,	34	384	6,182

TABLE 18.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1908, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	No. of Out-breaks.	No. of Sheep at- tacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.	No. of Out-breaks.	No. of Sheep at- tacked.
ULSTER, .	102	766	MUNSTER—continued.		
MUNSTER, .	47	516	County Limerick, .	4	37
LEINSTER, .	197	4,459	" Tipperary, N.R., .	5	17
CONNAUGHT, .	38	441	" Tipperary, S.R., .	2	14
			" Waterford, .	11	154
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	384	6,182	LEINSTER:		
			County Carlow, .	11	144
			" Dublin, .	15	310
			" Kilkenny, .	31	1,318
			" Kilkeenny, .	1	22
			King's County, .	5	133
			County Longford, .	1	4
ULSTER:			" Louth, .	9	151
County Borough of Belfast .	4	76	" Meath, .	36	812
" Antrim, .	12	51	County Westmeath, .	6	45
" Armagh, .	2	11	" Wexford, .	8	116
" Cavan, .	4	36	" Wicklow, .	3	127
" Donegal, .	11	64		71	1,272
" Down, .	53	414	CONNAUGHT:		
" Fermanagh, .	1	1	County Galway, .	21	264
" Londonderry, .	1	6	" Leitrim, .	2	28
" Monaghan, .	5	16	" Mayo, .	2	12
" Tyrone, .	9	91	" Roscommon, .	9	98
MUNSTER:			" Sligo, .	4	39
County Clare, .	3	85			
" Cork, .	18	200	TOTAL,	384	6,182
" Kerry, .	4	9			

PARASITIC MANGE.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which PARASITIC MANGE was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1899,* to 1908, inclusive.

YEAR.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1899,*	13	57	83
1900,	18	108	163
1901,	24	174	331
1902,	27	161	221
1903,	30	195	295
1904,	28	162	262
1905,	33	169	322
1906,	23	85	130
1907,	23	77	94
1908,	17	42	59

* The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order came into force on the 21st August, 1899.

Table 30.—Summary of the Number of Outbreaks of Paroxysmic Malaria in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1898, with the Number of Animals reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

Province.	No. of Outbreaks	No. of Animals affected	Districts of Local Authorities.	No. of Outbreaks	No. of Animals affected
ULSTER.	22	38	MUNSTER.		
MUNSTER.	9	30	County Borough of Cork,		
LEINSTER.	9	12	— Limerick,	1	2
COUNTIES.	8	8	— Cork,	1	2
			— Tipperary, N.E.	1	2
			— Tipperary, S.E.	1	2
Total for Ireland.	48	88	LEINSTER.		
			County Borough of Dublin,		
			— Dublin,	2	8
			— King's County,	1	1
			County Longford,	1	1
			— Meath,	1	1
			CONNACTHAN.		
ULSTER.	5	9	County Roscommon,	1	1
County Borough of Belfast,	—		— Sligo,	1	1
— Antrim,	2	2			
— Down,	2	4			
— Tyrone,	3	5			
			Total,	48	88

ANIMALS EXPORTED

TABLE 21.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great

YEAR.	CATTLE.					Calves.	Total		
	OXEN, BULLS, AND Cows.				Total.				
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding Purposes.	Other Cattle.						
1878,	245,944	416,759	4,954	667,657	61,504	729,291			
1879,	247,897	320,244	6,845	574,986	60,384	641,370			
1880,	232,905	417,208	2,812	652,920	68,471	721,391			
1881,	279,125	260,800	3,701	533,725	37,832	571,557			
1882,	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581	59,093	782,374			
1883,	229,603	278,518	1,819	509,940	46,927	556,867			
1884,	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598	71,245	715,843			
1885,	243,348	342,998	1,884	588,170	52,300	640,470			
1886,	285,156	388,917	1,247	675,320	42,069	717,389			
1887,	331,119	302,878	2,283	636,280	32,973	669,253			
1888,	282,537	405,540	2,941	601,018	47,098	738,716			
1889,	248,362	372,082	1,432	622,476	47,307	669,841			
1890,	216,339	360,758	1,152	578,249	53,449	631,698			
1891,	240,183	323,075	3,085	567,243	63,559	630,802			
1892,	256,538	305,397	6,278	568,213	56,290	624,503			
1893,	816,344	318,545	8,473	643,362	45,307	688,669			
1894,	330,748	422,534	7,805	761,087	65,867	828,954			
1895,	302,555	414,859	5,622	723,036	68,571	791,607			
1896,	274,472	349,800	3,837	628,109	53,451	681,560			
1897,	259,173	419,302	5,043	683,518	62,494	746,015			
1898,	278,770	460,903	4,101	743,774	59,588	803,362			
1899,	278,064	442,921	6,219	727,204	45,068	772,271			
1900,	275,450	427,891	7,442	710,783	34,736	745,519			
1901,	261,690	344,954	6,289	612,913	29,725	642,633			
1902,	306,892	556,554	10,634	874,080	86,161	950,941			
1903,	246,887	556,506	6,724	810,117	87,528	897,645			
1904,	232,186	470,361	6,896	709,443	62,920	772,343			
1905,	224,943	455,867	6,205	686,815	62,316	748,131			
1906,	240,566	473,425	5,897	719,888	55,486	775,374			
1907,	292,104	492,790	6,221	791,115	50,858	841,973			
1908,	258,895	*528,386	9,739	796,820	64,850	861,670			

* Including 41,711 Milch Cows and 27,681 Springers.

FROM IRELAND.

Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1908, inclusive.

SHEEP.			SWINE.			TOTAL CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.	YEAR.
Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		
446,628	196,371	642,999	401,167	69,380	470,547	1,842,767	1878
506,621	166,750	673,371	371,079	58,584	429,063	1,744,404	1879
502,808	211,957	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,390	1,809,044	1880
415,708	161,924	577,627	349,592	33,463	382,995	1,582,179	1881
393,848	164,556	558,404	453,443	49,463	302,906	1,843,584	1882
312,108	148,621	460,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1,478,613	1883
355,466	177,819	533,285	437,227	19,451	456,078	1,705,806	1884
430,410	198,680	629,090	370,639	27,926	398,564	1,668,124	1885
493,983	240,230	734,213	391,509	29,776	421,285	1,872,887	1886
321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,765	480,920	1,698,741	1887
400,836	236,748	637,584	405,680	49,292	544,072	1,921,272	1888
373,313	240,374	613,687	428,103	45,448	473,551	1,757,081	1889
357,230	249,761	638,981	543,417	59,745	603,162	1,871,841	1890
500,688	323,477	808,175	459,596	43,988	503,584	2,027,561	1891
713,916	368,549	1,082,465	457,977	42,974	500,951	2,207,919	1892
705,299	402,661	1,107,950	405,242	51,329	456,571	2,253,200	1893
574,471	382,630	957,101	515,647	69,320	684,967	2,389,022	1894
251,975	300,603	652,578	500,700	46,520	547,220	1,991,405	1895
397,164	340,142	737,306	574,677	35,912	610,580	2,020,455	1896
435,709	368,806	804,515	653,459	41,848	695,307	2,245,834	1897
449,058	383,900	833,458	556,723	32,062	688,785	2,225,605	1898
452,070	419,883	871,953	650,850	37,703	688,553	2,332,778	1899
478,081	384,182	802,263	678,847	41,355	715,202	2,322,984	1900
484,518	358,809	843,325	559,232	36,897	590,129	2,082,092	1901
509,319	456,483	1,065,802	603,108	34,864	637,972	2,653,015	1902
444,762	380,917	825,679	541,601	28,319	560,920	2,293,244	1903
372,159	367,107	739,266	478,922	26,158	506,080	2,016,709	1904
350,953	340,873	700,626	362,791	1,032	363,823	1,813,580	1905
293,174	364,239	657,413	409,510	19,920	429,430	1,862,217	1906
317,039	343,376	660,416	448,578	33,329	481,907	1,984,295	1907
367,076	354,608	721,684	371,537	15,930	387,476	1,970,820	1908

[continued on next page.]

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 21 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1908, inclusive.

YEAR.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jen- nets.	Asses.	TOTAL ANIMALS
		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
1878, .	4,454	67	6,918	10,954	17,041	18	302	1,865,432
1879, .	4,307	45	9,569	14,312	23,026	31	277	1,772,945
1880, .	4,094	76	13,217	19,008	32,301	38	373	1,844,050
1881, .	4,062	45	13,921	19,850	33,816	32	379	1,570,408
1882, .	5,256	67	11,711	16,460	28,233	19	372	1,877,408
1883, .	5,272	32	10,129	14,801	24,002	18	405	1,500,270
1884, .	5,440	74	10,722	16,200	27,036	19	607	1,738,938
1885, .	5,508	64	11,603	16,496	28,163	17	702	1,702,514
1886, .	6,171	43	12,497	16,239	28,779	25	823	1,908,685
1887, .	5,950	68	11,801	15,769	27,038	14	1,181	1,733,521
1888, .	4,472	67	12,388	17,373	29,828	18	1,086	1,050,676
1889, .	5,968	80	13,647	18,097	31,824	10	1,244	1,796,127
1890, .	7,798	105	14,625	19,422	34,152	17	1,296	1,915,104
1891, .	8,291	125	14,055	19,216	33,396	19	1,040	1,070,316
1892, .	7,465	113	14,377	18,191	32,651	6	863	2,248,101
1893, .	6,206	151	13,356	16,883	30,300	17	461	2,290,274
1894, .	6,605	163	14,484	18,942	33,539	19	678	2,409,811
1895, .	3,872	188	15,370	19,002	34,500	20	1,030	2,030,383
1896, .	3,807	191	18,046	21,619	39,656	181	2,313	2,076,411
1897, .	3,449	153	17,590	20,679	38,422	35	2,054	2,250,754
1898, .	3,539	150	18,200	20,454	38,804	11	2,266	2,270,225
1899, .	3,457	122	19,471	22,494	42,067	174	2,842	2,381,338
1900, .	1,849	103	16,320	19,183	35,006	67	2,270	2,362,735
1901, .	2,816	194	11,467	13,946	25,007	58	1,817	2,112,300
1902, .	1,448	222	11,143	13,895	25,200	122	1,785	2,681,030
1903, .	1,519	265	12,807	14,587	27,719	14	968	2,323,464
1904, .	2,009	235	12,909	14,356	27,500	13	1,221	2,047,453
1905, .	2,291	202	14,192	16,329	30,723	10	1,723	1,848,327
1906, .	2,417	257	15,316	18,243	33,816	11	1,037	1,900,086
1907, .	2,037	199	15,164	17,890	33,253	23	1,596	2,021,204
1908, .	2,076	249	13,049	15,365	28,053	31	1,871	2,004,061

TABLE 22.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Spring-cows.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ballina, ..	328	133	—	1	480	—	942
Belfast ..	22,122	105,527	7,408	9,470	97	4,048	148,672
Coleraine, ..	28	1,313	2	57	5	—	1,405
Cork, ..	8,033	47,652	2,650	4,312	1,876	27,388	91,931
Drogheda ..	18,356	12,675	848	71	—	9	31,969
Dublin, ..	161,204	121,660	27,106	5,250	3,209	12,806	331,244
Dundalk, ..	4,637	15,622	947	705	—	2	21,913
Dundrum (Down)	—	454	13	12	—	—	479
Greencore, ..	3,004	18,600	1,536	3,590	—	10	26,749
Larne, ..	710	21,787	23	188	—	5,560	28,277
Limerick, ..	1,014	629	1	—	—	255	2,799
Londonderry, ..	9,445	55,947	929	3,619	1,482	11,856	83,178
Millford, ..	10	345	3	2	32	—	392
Mulroy, ..	2	468	4	9	—	6	489
Newry, ..	305	5,825	53	33	—	—	6,216
Portrush, ..	—	496	2	1	—	—	499
Rosslare, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ..	896	1,532	14	7	782	—	3,231
Warrenpoint, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ..	24,685	47,062	163	328	1,208	2,899	70,345
Westport, ..	554	94	3	13	568	1	1,233
Wexford, ..	2,432	1,264	6	4	—	1	3,707
TOTAL, ..	258,695	458,994	41,711	27,681	9,739	64,350	861,670

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain.

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Spring-cows.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ardrossan, ..	5,768	22,322	3,786	2,760	26	157	34,826
Ayr, ..	6,678	39,470	1,159	2,294	52	4,304	53,966
Barrow, ..	547	6,280	286	733	—	15	7,861
Bristol ..	3,315	18,855	501	754	—	3,094	26,519
Cardiff, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falmouth, ..	—	—	—	1	—	4	5
Fishguard, ..	15,682	46,789	1,828	2,708	193	22,647	89,847
Fleetwood, ..	5,902	12,144	1,201	1,495	—	38	20,780
Glasgow, ..	35,781	88,339	2,878	3,592	5,077	20,192	155,859
Greenock, ..	859	13,932	19	151	8	137	15,106
Heysham, ..	6,550	43,578	3,066	2,522	23	529	56,266
Holyhead, ..	30,383	63,521	4,574	4,333	71	3,283	106,165
Liverpool, ..	107,136	81,983	22,172	6,142	4,258	6,509	228,150
London, ..	—	1	3	3	—	3	10
Manchester, ..	25,023	687	133	16	21	—	25,880
Newhaven, ..	—	61	—	4	—	—	65
Plymouth, ..	1,629	280	—	2	—	168	2,079
Preston, ..	1,284	—	27	4	—	—	1,315
Silloth, ..	11,374	4,080	10	—	10	12	15,486
Southampton, ..	122	257	32	13	—	144	588
Stranraer, ..	664	16,004	23	133	—	3,614	20,433
Whitehaven, ..	—	454	13	12	—	—	479
TOTAL, ..	258,695	458,994	41,711	27,681	9,739	64,350	861,670

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 22 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from 1908, showing the Ports

IRISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			GROSS.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Ballina	2,485	4,732	7,217	1,611	—	1,611	1
Belfast	11,344	23,049	34,393	9,599	4,285	13,884	225
Coleraine	309	438	747	56	—	56	—
Cork	28,557	34,023	62,580	26,292	135	26,427	3
Drogheda	24,158	28,204	52,362	3,880	750	4,630	5
Dublin	197,430	162,267	359,697	220,751	173	220,924	96
Dundalk	18,342	18,558	36,900	17,574	4,064	21,038	1,816
Dundrum (Down)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Greenore	9,080	9,896	18,976	1,659	803	2,462	417
Larne	1,170	1,763	2,933	142	5,350	5,492	1
Limerick	49	116	165	47	—	47	—
Londonderry	11,425	18,230	29,661	3,644	370	4,020	5
Milford	—	—	—	458	—	458	—
Mulroy	—	35	35	878	—	878	—
Newry	6,112	6,429	12,541	1,634	1	1,635	84
Portrush	—	—	—	185	—	185	—
Rosslare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo	3,909	6,560	10,469	28,415	—	28,415	—
Warrenpoint	—	371	371	—	—	—	—
Waterford	29,795	27,711	57,506	39,082	1	39,083	—
Westport	11,287	9,562	20,849	6,330	—	6,336	—
Wexford	11,624	2,658	14,282	8,694	1	8,695	2
TOTAL,	367,070	354,608	721,684	371,537	15,939	387,476	2,076

TABLE 23 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from 1908, showing the Ports

BRITISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			GROSS.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Ardrossan	200	447	647	831	4,997	5,828	177
Ayr	1,451	2,033	3,484	2,305	4,193	6,498	46
Barrow	107	417	524	4,368	129	4,497	1
Bristol	21,056	7,038	28,094	19,846	—	19,846	3
Cardiff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishguard	26,651	31,030	57,681	23,803	1	23,804	2
Fleetwood	7,651	13,684	21,235	2,130	798	2,937	6
Glasgow	3,691	8,459	12,150	31,494	210	31,704	9
Greenock	90	35	125	57	93	150	45
Heysham	13,211	4,960	18,177	32,454	76	32,530	3
Holyhead	60,002	42,821	102,883	133,052	889	134,541	455
Liverpool	212,512	217,016	429,528	110,541	2,133	118,674	1,888
London	160	—	160	8	—	8	—
Manchester	18,730	24,571	43,307	2,722	—	2,722	3
Newhaven	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	108	32	140	538	1	539	1
Preston	165	385	550	20	—	20	—
Silloth	233	908	1,141	—	—	—	—
Southampton	585	50	635	759	—	759	—
Straaer	507	716	1,223	—	2,419	2,419	1
Whitehaven	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
TOTAL,	367,076	354,608	721,684	371,537	15,939	387,476	2,076

Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, of Embarkation in Ireland.

HORSES.				Mares or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.	Irish Ports.
Stall- ions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
—	—	2	2	—	—	9,773	Ballina.
19	2,372	4,899	7,290	5	49	204,518	Belfast.
—	13	27	40	—	6	2,254	Coleraine.
8	514	1,169	1,681	1	558	163,191	Cork.
—	60	68	118	—	1	89,089	Drogheda.
197	4,665	4,259	9,121	17	148	921,250	Dublin.
1	423	370	794	—	436	83,497	Dundalk.
—	—	—	—	—	—	489	Dundrum (Down).
—	3,296	2,109	5,405	1	190	54,200	Greenore.
4	213	424	641	1	6	37,351	Larne.
—	4	8	12	—	—	3,023	Limerick.
3	166	268	437	—	12	117,333	Londonderry.
—	—	3	3	—	2	857	Milford.
—	2	2	4	—	1	1,407	Mulroy.
—	34	30	64	—	32	20,572	Newry.
—	3	—	3	—	1	688	Portrush.
—	3	6	9	1	—	12	Rosslare.
—	8	8	16	—	—	42,131	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	—	371	Warrenpoint.
15	1,252	1,675	2,942	5	428	176,909	Waterford.
—	8	3	11	—	1	28,430	Westport.
2	13	15	30	—	—	26,716	Wexford.
249	13,049	15,355	28,653	31	1,871	2,004,061	TOTAL.

Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, of Debarkation in Great Britain.

HORSES.				Mares or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.	BRITISH PORTS.
Stall- ions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
1	312	888	1,201	—	4	42,683	Ardrossan.
1	84	206	291	—	8	64,311	Ayr.
1	151	223	375	1	—	13,259	Barrow.
8	249	466	723	2	338	75,525	Bristol.
—	—	3	3	—	—	3	Cardiff.
—	11	10	21	—	1	27	Dover.
—	3	1	4	—	—	4	Falmouth.
14	1,412	2,042	3,468	3	179	174,985	Fishguard.
11	939	1,489	2,439	1	9	47,407	Fleetwood.
5	628	1,270	1,903	3	38	201,606	Glasgow.
4	48	48	100	1	4	15,534	Greenock.
8	631	1,290	1,949	—	8	108,937	Heysham.
184	6,655	5,152	11,991	5	235	350,273	Holyhead.
7	1,248	1,412	2,667	14	1,019	781,940	Liverpool.
—	8	10	18	—	7	203	London.
1	338	238	597	—	6	72,515	Manchester.
—	11	6	17	—	—	82	Newhaven.
—	25	22	47	—	1	2,807	Plymouth.
—	7	5	12	—	7	1,906	Preston.
—	27	25	52	—	1	16,630	Silloth.
—	30	105	135	—	1	2,098	Southampton.
4	212	424	640	1	5	24,727	Stranraer.
—	—	—	—	—	—	489	Whitehaven.
249	13,049	15,355	28,653	31	1,871	2,004,061	TOTAL.

TABLE 24.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

IRISH PORTS	Cattle	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ..	34,155	590	2,682	93	1,178	—	2	38,700
Dundalk, ..	304	—	3,052	1	5	—	—	3,062
Newry, ..	367	57	94	83	18	—	2	921
Total,	34,626	647	5,828	177	1,201	—	4	42,683

AYR.

Belfast, ..	46,127	1,774	3,425	64	290	—	7	51,087
Larne, ..	7,839	1,710	3,073	—	1	—	1	12,634
Total,	53,966	3,484	6,498	64	291	—	8	64,311

BARROW.

Belfast, ..	7,861	524	4,497	1	375	1	—	13,255
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BRISTOL.

Belfast, ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
Cork, ..	10,985	10,560	4,224	1	286	—	58	32,114
Dublin, ..	16	—	67	—	59	—	2	144
Waterford, ..	13,777	11,415	10,286	—	357	2	277	34,114
Wexford, ..	1,741	119	5,269	2	18	—	—	7,102
Total,	26,519	28,094	19,846	3	723	2	338	75,335

CARDIFF.

Belfast, ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
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DOUGLAS.

Belfast, ..	400	1,443	—	—	125	—	—	1,908
Dublin, ..	584	2,436	—	—	26	—	—	3,020
Total,	984	3,873	—	—	151	—	—	4,928

TABLE 24.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DOVER.

Irish Ports	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Waterford,	5	—	—	—	21	—	1	27

FALMOUTH.

Dublin, ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
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FISHGUARD.

Cork, ..	48,191	35,870	8,790	1	979	—	140	93,971
Rosslare, ..	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	12
Waterford,	41,656	21,811	15,014	—	2,480	2	39	81,002
Total, ..	89,847	57,681	23,804	3	3,468	3	179	174,985

FLEETWOOD.

Belfast, ..	12,542	14,572	2,379	6	2,378	1	8	31,886
Londonderry, ..	8,238	6,663	558	—	61	—	1	15,521
Total, ..	20,780	21,235	2,937	6	2,439	1	9	47,407

GLASGOW.

Ballina, ..	877	543	636	—	2	—	—	2,058
Belfast, ..	20,542	249	121	1	631	2	9	21,555
Coleraine, ..	1,405	747	56	—	40	—	6	2,254
Cork, ..	6,751	80	25	—	220	—	4	7,080
Dublin, ..	69,810	2,874	8,897	3	664	1	9	82,258
Limerick, ..	2,790	165	47	—	12	—	—	3,023
Londonderry, ..	43,474	6,045	2,177	3	296	—	7	52,002
Milford, ..	392	—	458	2	3	—	1	836
Malroy, ..	480	35	878	—	4	—	1	1,407
Portrush, ..	499	—	179	—	3	—	1	682
Sligo, ..	3,140	1,001	18,198	—	12	—	—	22,411
Waterford,	5,011	90	28	—	12	—	—	5,141
Westport, ..	670	261	4	—	4	—	—	939
Total, ..	155,859	12,150	31,704	9	1,903	3	38	201,666

GREENOCK.

Belfast, ..	5,739	—	—	46	12	—	2	5,799
Dublin, ..	77	—	—	—	49	1	1	128
Londonderry	9,290	125	144	2	39	—	—	9,600
Milford, ..	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	1
Portrush, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	15,106	125	160	48	100	1	4	15,534

TABLE 24.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

HEYSHAM.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats	Horses.	Mules or Jennets	Asses	Total Animals.
Belfast, ..	13,313	788	—	7	1,711	—	4	15,823
Dublin, ..	26,903	15,298	31,939	—	196	—	1	74,337
Londonderry, ..	16,050	2,091	591	—	42	—	3	18,717
Total, ..	56,266	18,177	32,530	7	1,949	—	8	108,837

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin, ..	79,416	83,907	133,079	36	6,586	4	45	302,073
Greenore, ..	26,749	18,976	2,462	417	5,405	1	190	54,200
Total, ..	106,165	102,883	134,541	453	11,991	5	235	356,273

LIVERPOOL.

Ballina, ..	65	6,074	975	1	—	—	—	7,715
Belfast, ..	8,326	15,840	771	7	675	1	15	25,041
Cork, ..	23,554	9,840	12,091	—	77	1	349	45,911
Drogheda, ..	31,909	52,362	4,630	9	118	—	1	89,089
Dublin, ..	112,294	212,620	45,200	55	888	11	75	371,143
Dundalk, ..	21,609	36,900	18,586	1,815	789	—	436	80,135
Londonderry, ..	6,126	14,737	550	—	19	—	1	21,433
Newry, ..	5,849	12,484	1,541	1	46	—	30	19,851
Sligo, ..	91	9,408	10,217	—	4	—	—	19,739
Warrenpoint, ..	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	371
Westerford, ..	15,738	23,535	14,355	—	32	1	111	53,773
Westport, ..	503	20,588	6,332	—	7	—	1	21,491
Wexford, ..	1,906	14,163	3,426	—	12	—	—	19,507
Total, ..	228,150	429,528	118,674	1,888	2,067	14	1,019	781,940

LONDON.

Belfast, ..	—	—	8	—	18	—	—	26
Cork, ..	8	100	—	—	—	—	0	114
Dublin, ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Total, ..	10	160	8	—	18	—	7	203

MANCHESTER.

Belfast, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ..	25,880	43,307	2,722	3	597	—	6	72,515
Total, ..	25,880	43,307	2,722	3	597	—	6	72,515

TABLE 24.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEWHAVEN.

Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats	Horses.	Mules or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Waterford, ..	65	—	—	—	15	—	—	80
Total.	65	—	—	—	17	—	—	82

PLYMOUTH.

Belfast, ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Cork, ..	2,056	30	538	1	28	—	—	2,653
Dublin, ..	8	—	—	—	7	—	—	15
Waterford, ..	15	110	—	—	11	—	—	138
Total.	2,079	140	589	1	47	—	1	2,807

PRESTON.

Dublin, ..	1,315	550	20	2	12	—	7	1,006
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SILLOTH.

Dublin, ..	15,486	1,141	—	—	52	—	1	16,680
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SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast, ..	87	50	—	—	13	—	—	130
Cork, ..	386	40	759	—	101	—	1	1,287
Dublin, ..	37	—	—	—	7	—	—	44
Waterford, ..	78	545	—	—	14	—	—	637
Total.	568	635	759	—	135	—	1	2,098

TABLE 24.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

STRANRAER.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Larne, ...	20,438	1,223	3,419	1	640	1	6	24,721

SWANSEA.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundrum (Down).	479	—	—	10	—	—	—	489
Total,	479	—	—	10	—	—	—	489

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1908.

MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January, ...	55,041	18,458	59,512	—	1,714	—	35	134,700
February, ...	52,270	15,124	53,943	9	1,720	2	67	123,135
March, ...	53,154	13,339	49,284	123	1,833	2	133	117,366
April, ...	53,473	10,860	32,630	747	2,322	3	137	100,725
May, ...	54,612	45,108	23,842	691	3,642	4	403	128,353
June, ...	58,719	103,452	10,572	503	3,055	1	368	176,670
July, ...	43,981	126,765	4,356	294	2,731	2	335	178,466
August, ...	57,381	134,116	8,052	182	2,910	4	153	202,736
September, ...	89,764	91,766	16,308	66	2,714	1	95	200,714
October, ...	145,739	90,406	33,444	38	2,930	1	98	278,481
November, ...	130,670	47,255	38,736	4	1,852	1	16	210,554
December, ...	67,830	28,858	55,797	19	1,375	10	31	153,569
Total,	862,634	725,557	387,476	2,076	28,804	31	1,871	2,009,009

TABLE 26.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Year from 1878 to 1908, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					Calves.	Total.		
	OXEN, BULLS, AND COWS.			Total.	Calves.				
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.						
1878.	.	.	253	253	26	279			
1879.	.	.	154	154	86	240			
1880.	.	.	659	666	17	683			
1881.	.	.	539	539	—	539			
1882.	.	.	566	566	27	593			
1883.	.	.	416	416	57	473			
1884.	.	.	332	332	335	667			
1885.	.	8	432	450	26	476			
1886.	.	101	763	864	5	869			
1887.	.	29	436	465	16	481			
1888.	.	23	799	822	4	826			
1889.	.	10	646	656	9	665			
1890.	.	2	458	460	4	464			
1891.	.	60	533	593	17	610			
1892.	.	.	24	24	22	46			
1893.	.	40	636	676	42	718			
1894.	.	94	780	874	14	888			
1895.	.	168	415	583	8	591			
1896.	.	206	510	715	1	716			
1897.	.	137	690	827	30	857			
1898.	.	74	704	778	24	802			
1899.	.	156	535	691	31	723			
1900.	.	192	404	596	20	616			
1901.	.	110	324	434	15	449			
1902.	.	166	881	1,048	62	1,110			
1903.	.	68	748	816	75	891			
1904.	.	100	686	786	48	834			
1905.	.	87	694	781	22	803			
1906.	.	51	805	856	51	907			
1907.	.	283	765	998	39	1,037			
1908.	.	277	656	933	31	964			

[continued on next page.]

*Including 25 "Milch Cows" and 91 "Springers."

TABLE 26 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from 1878 to 1908

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total	
1878, . . .	184	.	184	1	11	12	476
1879, . . .	400	30	430	.	.	.	670
1880, . . .	522	50	572	.	.	.	1,255
1881, . . .	1,554	283	1,837	1	.	1	2,377
1882, . . .	762	.	762	.	.	.	1,355
1883, . . .	178	.	178	.	.	.	651
1884, . . .	.	2	39	.	30	30	545
1885, . . .	37	66	248	1	6	7	1,124
1886, . . .	182	66	248	.	6	6	757
1887, . . .	179	91	270	.	6	6	757
1888, . . .	179	331	510	.	26	26	1,362
1889, . . .	612	72	684	.	.	.	1,349
1890, . . .	1,841	640	2,481	.	.	.	2,945
1891, . . .	458	909	1,367	.	2	2	1,979
1892, . . .	388	1,875	2,263	.	.	.	2,309
1893, . . .	233	1,904	2,227	2	.	2	2,947
1894, . . .	142	1,738	1,880	.	15	15	2,783
1895, . . .	235	3,290	3,525	.	.	.	4,116
1896, . . .	469	3,405	3,934	.	.	.	4,660
1897, . . .	900	4,849	5,749	10	14	24	6,630
1898, . . .	210	3,170	3,380	.	10	10	4,192
1899, . . .	144	3,781	3,925	.	7	7	4,664
1900, . . .	323	4,111	4,434	.	59	59	5,109
1901, . . .	225	3,668	3,893	1	39	20	4,362
1902, . . .	166	1,975	2,141	68	1	69	3,330
1903, . . .	1	2,900	2,901	.	.	.	3,722
1904, . . .	998	1,320	2,327	.	167	167	3,328
1905, . . .	436	2,780	3,216	.	.	.	4,019
1906, . . .	452	1,557	2,009	.	.	.	2,910
1907, . . .	128	2,820	2,948	.	.	.	3,985
1908, . . .	148	3,725	3,873	.	.	.	4,837

Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

Goats.	Hens.				Males or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals	YEAR.
	Stal- lions.	Ma- ries.	Geld- ings.	Total				
.	.	1	3	4	.	1	480	1878.
5	.	3	2	5	.	.	678	1879.
1	.	6	8	14	.	.	1,270	1880.
68	.	50	36	86	.	8	2,539	1881.
11	.	14	38	52	.	.	1,418	1882.
.	.	38	55	93	.	.	757	1883.
.	.	32	69	101	1	1	772	1884.
.	.	73	59	132	.	.	690	1885.
.	1	63	100	164	.	1	1,325	1886.
17	.	45	48	93	.	3	870	1887.
5	1	48	62	110	.	.	1,477	1888.
77	1	47	39	87	.	1	1,514	1889.
17	.	35	43	78	.	6	3,046	1890.
72	.	68	97	165	.	13	2,229	1891.
.	.	104	96	200	.	6	2,515	1892.
18	1	31	46	78	.	4	3,047	1893.
21	.	46	50	96	.	1	2,901	1894.
56	.	46	77	123	1	3	4,299	1895.
67	10	66	71	147	.	5	4,869	1896.
48	.	35	45	80	.	1	6,759	1897.
20	.	33	48	81	.	2	4,295	1898.
1	.	67	68	135	.	.	4,790	1899.
.	.	20	28	48	.	.	5,157	1900.
10	1	20	35	56	.	.	4,428	1901.
11	1	19	38	58	.	2	3,391	1902.
.	.	50	67	117	1	.	3,910	1903.
11	.	35	87	122	.	.	3,461	1904.
1	1	25	59	85	.	.	4,105	1905.
.	.	23	57	80	.	.	2,996	1906.
.	.	40	63	103	.	.	4,088	1907.
.	.	58	93	151	.	.	4,988	1908.

TABLE 27.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Belfast, Dublin, Total,	13	252	25	91	.	19	490
	264	288	.	.	.	12	564
	277	540	25	91	.	31	964

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Gerb.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Belfast, Dublin, Total,	70	1,373	1,443	.	.	.	.
	78	2,352	2,430	.	.	.	.
	148	3,725	3,873	.	.	.	.

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Belfast, Dublin, Total,	.	40	85	125	.	.	1,968
	.	18	8	26	.	.	3,169
	.	58	93	151	.	.	4,937

TABLE 28.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Debarkation in the Isle of Man.

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Douglas,	277	540	25	91	.	31	964

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Gerb.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Douglas,	148	3,725	3,873	.	.	.	.

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Douglas,	.	58	93	151	.	.	4,937

TABLE 29.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . .	2	326	187	515
Cork . .	.	6	12	18
Dublin, . .	3	371	258	632
Dundalk, . .	.	191	123	314
Greenore, . .	.	1,446	597	2,043
Larne, . .	.	.	.	.
Waterford, . .	5	90	136	231
Wexford, . .	.	.	.	.
Total, . .	10	2,430	1,313	3,753

ANIMALS IMPORTED

TABLE 80.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from Great

YEAR.	CATTLE.				SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.			Calves	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.				
1878, .	111	407	7	835	835	1,681	11,105
1879, .	892	579	73	1,451	971	2,125	14,851
1880, .	1,591	562	1	1,851	465	2,339	17,017
1881, .	280	390	1	590	34	621	21,977
1882, .	1	202	—	303	10	313	23,962
1883, .	1	25	—	33	3	35	1,966
1884, .	176	254	—	430	18	145	22,903
1885, .	1,233	552	1	1,816	111	1,960	25,913
1886, .	678	625	—	1,103	129	1,232	16,558
1887, .	102	438	—	590	29	629	15,977
1888, .	17	180	—	197	24	221	21,071
1889, .	11	405	—	416	52	468	18,991
1890, .	—	452	—	452	758	1,210	14,925
1891, .	1	268	4	273	63	336	9,316
1892, .	—	105	—	106	6	112	3,627
1893, .	—	336	2	338	31	359	7,296
1894, .	1	208	—	214	22	234	9,068
1895, .	—	329	1	330	32	362	10,895
1896, .	—	339	—	339	32	391	13,884
1897, .	—	459	—	459	39	498	15,641
1898, .	—	381	—	381	37	421	26,160
1899, .	—	514	—	514	103	651	20,653
1900, .	—	139	—	139	23	162	1,576
1901, .	—	510	—	510	62	611	20,039
1902, .	2	614	2	648	63	711	16,827
1903, .	15	612	—	627	39	666	31,790
1904, .	—	668	—	668	31	639	20,681
1905, .	—	581	—	581	47	631	24,101
1906, .	—	428	—	428	30	468	15,921
1907, .	7	617	4	638	60	718	46,036
1908, .	2	624	2	638	23	351	26,749

*Including 21 Milch Cows and 22 Springers.

INTO IRELAND.

Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1906, inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	HORSES.					Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Goats.	Stall- ions.	Mares.	Geld- ings.	Total.				
218	66	314	20,859	5	23	825	1,742	2,591	7	8	23,161	1878
105	42	147	19,190	11	18	537	1,373	1,927	10	7	21,145	1879
12	238	212	21,031	31	13	912	1,356	2,381	17	8	20,268	1880
1	373	374	31,730	4	17	797	1,620	2,434	2	5	31,175	1881
2	37	39	23,236	30	23	561	1,882	2,006	12	7	20,951	1882
-	8	8	4,835	5	21	588	1,358	1,987	6	7	6,810	1883
-	28	30	21,978	29	17	653	1,166	2,135	7	8	20,157	1884
23	78	108	29,687	31	37	918	1,510	2,423	7	11	32,112	1885
3	131	131	23,220	21	27	1,014	1,431	2,072	15	3	26,734	1886
10	119	159	31,826	22	56	1,369	1,816	2,371	40	9	38,158	1887
2	151	153	40,496	22	42	983	1,456	2,480	15	6	43,029	1888
7	151	161	40,490	9	43	1,186	1,742	2,386	9	9	43,443	1889
2	157	159	35,636	9	54	1,150	2,009	3,313	20	26	38,901	1890
13	113	158	15,939	41	102	1,526	2,309	4,137	5	37	20,210	1891
1	29	30	4,155	11	88	1,472	2,115	3,735	7	16	10,922	1892
10	149	189	10,926	47	131	1,570	2,170	3,871	-	3	14,817	1893
-	6	6	17,937	35	131	1,534	2,309	3,961	1	9	21,916	1894
-	-	-	17,788	50	83	1,278	2,092	4,553	5	19	22,415	1895
-	28	28	25,968	15	156	2,051	3,140	5,553	6	22	31,563	1896
-	57	57	25,719	13	92	2,171	3,023	5,286	5	68	26,121	1897
-	126	126	25,167	36	97	2,329	3,370	5,796	2	7	30,598	1898
-	9	9	40,045	89	133	2,821	3,642	6,396	2	18	46,759	1899
-	5	5	2,978	1	146	3,987	4,213	7,226	12	12	9,835	1900
2	45	47	51,003	5	191	4,725	5,013	10,549	21	7	61,885	1901
3	25	38	24,481	9	967	3,753	4,253	8,263	1	38	31,726	1902
1	22	23	45,221	6	237	3,963	4,368	8,378	8	10	51,523	1903
5	19	24	38,953	17	182	3,239	3,273	6,684	2	24	45,879	1904
9	14	23	43,477	7	179	2,832	2,994	6,007	7	18	49,570	1905
3	63	71	54,982	5	339	2,507	2,162	5,093	7	20	60,012	1906
7	21	26	63,448	11	271	1,996	1,712	3,779	-	12	67,458	1907
-	21	21	34,612	8	402	2,781	2,210	5,393	4	10	40,057	1908

TABLE 31.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland for showing the Ports.

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.							Sheep.			
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Spring- ers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
Ballina, . . .			1				1	1	13,083	1,430	14,513
Belfast, . . .			31	5	1		38	444			
Coleraine, . . .			9		1		10	41		6	
Cork, . . .											
Drogheda, . . .											
Dublin, . . .	1	113	13	3	1	10	141	9,748	1,919	11,676	
Dundalk, . . .								29			
Dundrum (Down),			2		4			6	21	1	28
Greenore, . . .			71		11		83	1,634	26	1,660	
Larne, . . .											
Limerick, . . .			46		1		48	632	3,901	4,533	
Londonderry, . . .								243			
Newry, . . .								25			
Portrush, . . .										1	
Rosslare, . . .				1		1	2				
Sligo, . . .	1	2	1	1			5	223	66	290	
Waterford, . . .		5	1				5	563	1	564	
Westport, . . .		1					1	47			
Wexford, . . .											
Total, . . .	2	281	21	22	2	23	351	20,749	7,521	28,270	

TABLE 32.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland for showing the Ports.

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.							Sheep.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Spring- ers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Androssan, . . .			17	1			18	4,612	457	5,069
Ayr, . . .		3		1			4	8,879	979	9,858
Barrow, . . .			7				7	3		3
Bristol, . . .								3	1	4
Dover, . . .										
Falmouth, . . .										
Fishguard, . . .			4	2		1	7	42	1	43
Fleetwood, . . .		1						1	1	2
Glasgow, . . .	1	67	3	3			73	6,343	3,471	9,814
Greenock, . . .		7					12	1,247	1,338	2,585
Haysham, . . .		8	4				12	21		21
Holyhead, . . .		42		4			46	170	67	237
Liverpool, . . .	1	44	6	1		2	15	54	6	60
London, . . .		1			1		2			
Manchester, . . .		14					14			
Newhaven, . . .										
Plymouth, . . .										
Portsmouth, . . .										
Salisbury, . . .		21	1				22	4,674	1,174	5,848
Southampton, . . .		14	4	2		1	21	1		1
Stranraer, . . .		71		11		1	83	620		620
Swansea, . . .										
Whitbyhaven, . . .										
Total, . . .	2	281	21	22	2	23	351	20,749	7,521	28,270

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1908,
Embarkation in Ireland.

SWINE.			Gent.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
Fatt. Swine.	Store Swine.	Total		Stall- Bacon.	Mares.	Geld- horses.	Total.				
10	10	.	.	34	272	295	601	1	2	15,116	Ballina. Belfast. Coleraine. Cork. Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	17	330	294	647	1	.	436	Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	705	Dundrum (Down).
5	5	7	7	288	1,601	1,106	2,997	.	7	14,824	Dublin.
2	1	.	.	7	7	7	14	.	.	44	Dundalk.
.	.	1	1	5	122	126	313	1	1	344	Greenore.
.	.	.	.	17	112	73	203	.	.	2,114	Larne.
.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	.	2	Limerick.
.	.	.	.	7	16	23	46	.	.	4,630	Leamdenerry.
.	.	.	.	8	3	3	11	1	.	266	Newry.
.	.	.	.	4	5	5	10	.	.	36	Portrush.
.	.	.	.	6	8	8	14	.	.	17	Rosslare.
.	.	1	1	1	1	2	4	.	.	268	Sligo.
.	4	4	.	33	217	254	504	.	.	1,070	Waterford.
.	1	1	.	6	6	8	14	.	.	48	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	Wexford.
21	21	8	402	2,781	2,210	5,393	5,393	4	10	40,057	Total.

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1908,
Debarkation in Great Britain.

SWINE.			Gent.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	BRITISH PORTS.
Fatt. Swine.	Store Swine.	Total		Stall- Bacon.	Mares.	Geld- horses.	Total.				
.	.	.	.	2	13	28	43	.	.	5,160	Ardrossan.
.	.	.	.	1	38	68	107	.	.	10,015	Ayr.
.	.	.	.	1	3	4	7	.	.	8	Barrow.
.	.	.	.	18	357	395	706	.	2	713	Bristol.
.	.	.	.	19	10	10	30	.	.	20	Devon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	Falmouth.
.	.	.	.	28	174	198	400	.	.	452	Fishguard.
.	9	9	.	18	92	106	206	.	.	229	Flatwood.
1	.	.	.	9	87	122	218	1	.	10,111	Glasgow.
.	.	.	.	4	22	29	55	.	.	2,632	Greenock.
.	2	2	.	8	31	42	81	.	1	117	Heysham.
4	4	7	7	236	1,425	873	2,513	1	1	2,815	Holmehead.
2	2	1	1	13	92	145	230	1	5	334	Liverpool.
.	.	.	.	.	8	4	12	.	.	14	London.
.	.	.	.	.	8	4	12	.	.	26	Manchester.
.	4	4	.	5	24	19	48	.	.	62	Newhaven.
.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	2	Plymouth.
.	.	.	.	43	235	179	455	.	.	6,393	Portsmouth.
.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5	1	.	23	Southampton.
.	.	.	.	17	112	72	261	.	.	163	Sinnamar.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Whithaven.
21	21	8	402	2,781	2,210	5,393	5,393	4	10	40,057	Total.

Table 31.—Review of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1908.

Month.	Cattle.	Sheep	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January,	28	922		0	181	—	1	1,140
February,	—	—	—	—	262	—	—	323
March,	—	—	—	—	226	—	1	227
April,	—	—	—	—	204	1	1	206
May,	85	1,555	1	—	196	—	1	3,503
June,	91	444	—	1	536	—	—	1,522
July,	97	311	—	1	536	—	—	926
August,	92	2,064	16	1	536	—	4	3,604
September,	8	10,149	—	1	977	—	1	36,367
October,	43	10,759	2	—	845	2	—	41,557
November,	42	879	2	—	552	—	1	1,300
December,	63	669	—	27	396	—	—	1,068
Total.	393	34,099	31	46	8,768	4	50	43,850

TABLE 34 (a).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	.	44	27	71
Cork, . . .	.	.	1	1
Dublin, . . .	43	220	177	440
Total, . . .	43	264	205	512

TABLE 34 (b).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Directly Imported into Ireland from Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1908, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Dublin,	2	2
Portrush,
Total,	2	2

These are—Kanawha at Huntington Imperial coal, broken, 1970 to 1972.

There Mr.—Burke at the Station of Arreton Inspected his "Blue Diamond" showing the Black

ARTICLE

seen the idea of these shadow sides of the True Great nation.

From the file of Mrs. Durfee, Worcester, Mass., December, 1864.

TABLE 37.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS SHIPPED to and from
showing the Places of

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.
Cork to Ardglass Pier, " to Belfast, " to Spike Island, " to Queenstown, " to Waterford,		1		56	27	79	48	126	1	6	7
		9		10	99						
		46		53	79						
Total.		56		69	135	79	48	126	1	6	7
Agheda Pier to Cork, Belfast		1			1	454	274	728	1,686		186
Dublin											
Spike Island											
Queenstown											
Waterford		10			10				158		18
Total.		11		9	18	454	274	728	1,691		186
Waterford to Belfast, " to Duncannon, " Ballyhack.	8			5							
	3	225		196	416	8	10	18	1	31	36
	226	129		403	229	460	526	406			
Total.	227	357		195	639	409	470	890	407	35	36
Ballyhack to Waterford, Belfast	5	17		42	62				20	25	4
Duncannon	"	1		1	1	273	138	52	184	1	186
Total.	107	126		43	334	333	52	184	1,109	27	125
Dublin to Waterford.											
Enniscorthy to Limerick, Kildysart	48	499		82	634	15		15	5,720		476
Banagher	"	10			10				325		325
Killkee	"								320		320
Portumna	"								320		320
Tarbert	"								1,930		1,930
Glin	"								93		93
Total.	48	554		87	659	15		15	5,817		557
Greencastle to Greencore,		375			276	49	58	77	12		12
Londonderry to Moville,	13	22			26	19	85	104			
Londonderry to Mulroy,											
Moville to Londonderry,	106	677	10	35	629	40	147	187	18		18
Ballina to Sligo, Reinmantlet	9	1	4	24	30	30	215	26	3,052		1,022
Total.	9	6	54		66	324	215	339	3,052		1,022
Sligo to Ballina,											
Malroy to Portrush,											
Malroy to Milford,											
Milford to Malroy,											
Leithbeg to Malroy,	9	15		1	21				5	5	15
Malroy to Leithbeg,											
Milford to Portrush,											
Portrush to Malroy,											
Malroy to Londonderry,											
Total.		3			3						
	655	3,363	72	429	5,397	1,631	1,320	2,641	15,166	235	15,166

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Places in Ireland during the Year ended 31st December, 1908,
Embarcation and Debarkation.

Gangs.	Horses.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
	Stallions	Mares.	Geldings	Total.				
1	1	2	14	17	1	1	161	Cork to Ardgada Pier.
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	45	" to Belfast.
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	35	" to Spike Island.
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	" to Queenstown.
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	81	" to Waterford.
1	1	3	16	20	1	1	312	Total.
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3,224	Ardgada Pier to Cork.
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	Belfast
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	Dublin
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	11	Spike Island
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	108	Queenstown
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	13	Waterford
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	9,448	Total.
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	15	Waterford to Belfast.
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	455	" to Duncannon.
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1,739	" to Ballyhack.
1	1	10	3	13	2	2	2,235	Total.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	110	Ballyhack to Waterford.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	12	Belfast
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1,248	Duncannon
1	1	11	11	22	2	2	1,676	Total.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	Dublin to Waterford.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	6,372	Kilrush to Limerick.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	405	Killybeg
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	370	Banagher
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	900	Killroe
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1,390	Portumna
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	108	Tarbert
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	99	Glin
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	9,404	Total.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	464	Greencastle to Greencastle.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	143	Londonderry to Moville.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	Londonderry to Milroy.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1,026	Moville to Londonderry.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	22	Ballina to Sligo.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	5,459	Béalánist "
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2,451	Total.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	Sligo to Ballina.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	Milroy to Portrush.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	Milroy to Millford.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	81	Millford to Milroy.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	25	Leithbeg to Milroy.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	22	Milroy to Leithbeg.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	18	Millford to Parkrush.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	Portrush to Milroy.
1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	Milroy to Londonderry.
1	1	30	41	71	2	2	91,424	Total.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

30th August, 1909.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year, 1908.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. O'FARRELL.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland.

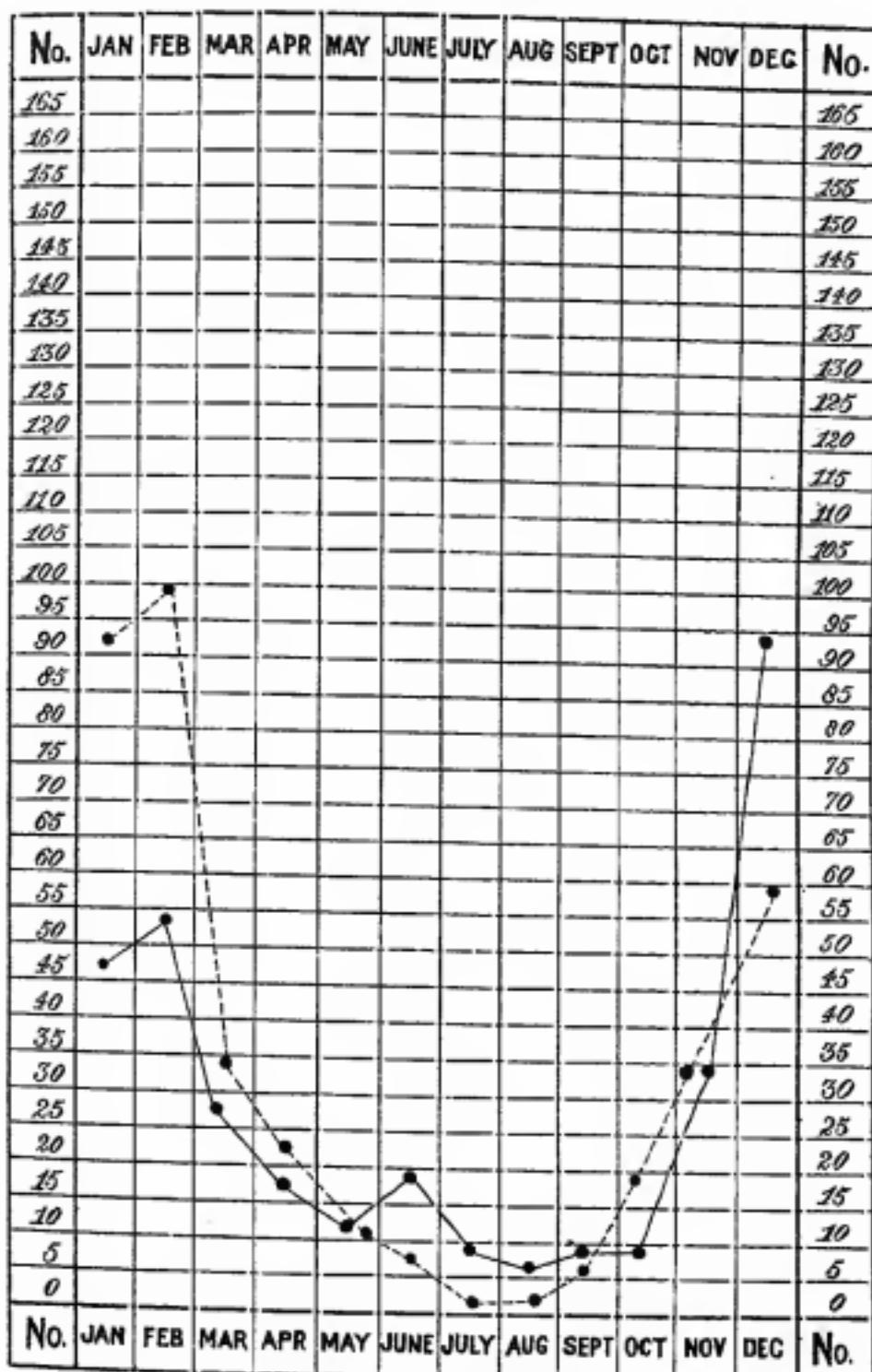
SHEEP SCAB IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

Diagram showing the variations in the Monthly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1907 and 1908.

1907 •-----

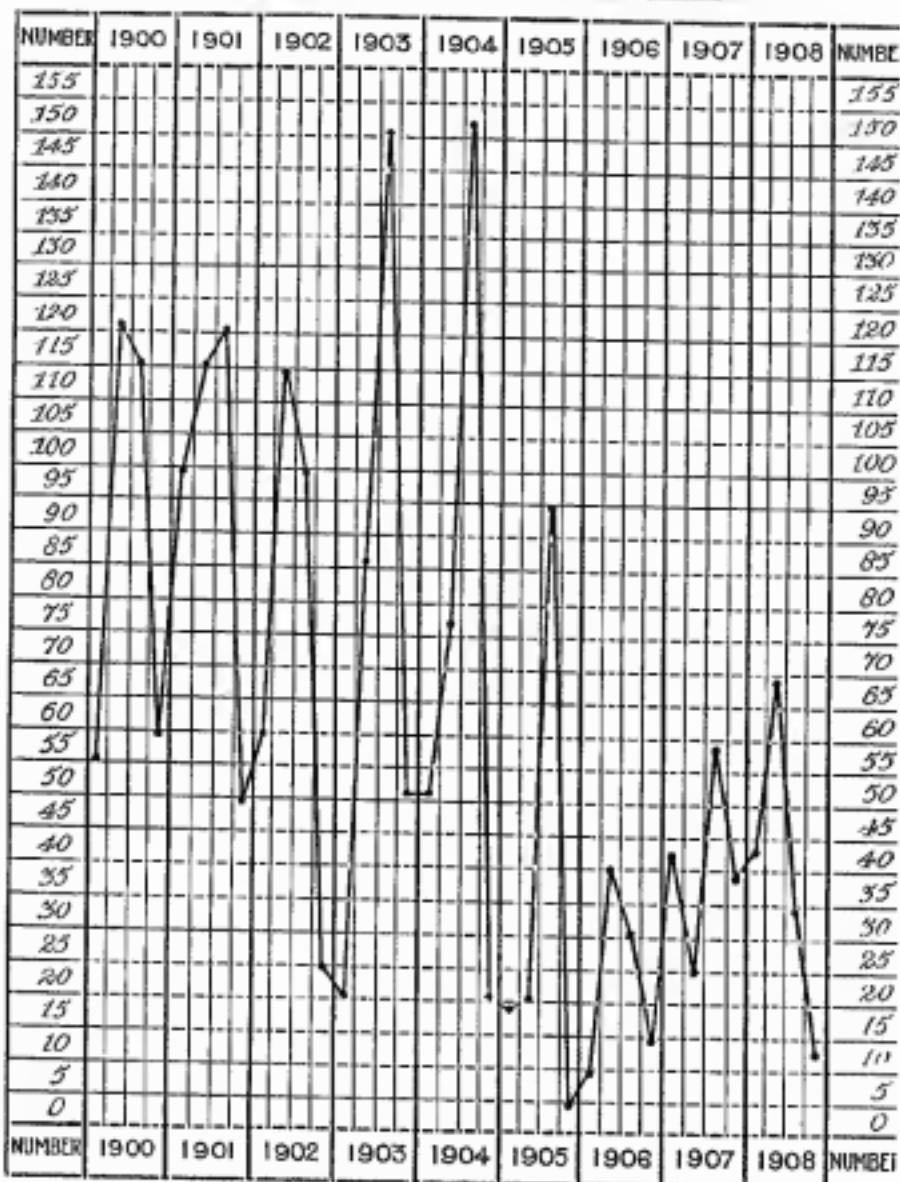
1908 - - - - -



SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

Diagram showing the variations in the Quarterly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1900-1908 inclusive.



N.B.—The four spaces in each yearly column contains an indication of the figures for the quarters of that year ended 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.

DISTRIBUTION OF SWINE FEVER IN 1908.

IRELAND.



The Disease Illustrates the City Boroughs of Dublin and Belfast.